Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

MAY 9TH 1959 20 CENTS

THE ARGUMENT FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMS

by John Gellner

The Bad Old Days in Education

by L. D. Hamilton

People's Capitalism Revitalizes Europe

by David Grenier

What are the Prospects for Stereo Sound?

TRAVEL ESSAY CONTEST

SEE PAGE 47 FOR DETAILS

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May 9, 1959

Saturday Night

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Features:

The Argument for Conventional Arms
by John Gellner, 9

Canada's Theatre in Second Gear
by David Gardner, 12

The Bad Old Days in Education
by L. D. Hamilton, 16

People's Capitalism in Europe
by David Grenier, 22

Departments:

Letters, 2
Comment of the Day, 4
Ottawa Letter, 27
Books, 28
Lively Arts, 31
Gold and Dross, 36
Point of View, 48

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INSIDE STORY

"It all boils down to this: the West must recreate its non-nuclear armed power because as long as it has no other force to put behind its policies but nuclear weapons it will have no assurance that its political objectives will be attained". That is the nub of the argument for conventional weapons by **John Gellner** beginning on Page 9.

Toronto actor **David Gardner,** who left Canada on a **Tyrone Guthrie** Award two years ago, has just returned home. For six months he conducted a theatrical research tour throughout thirteen European countries, then acted for nine months in London, doing leading roles in the West End and on television. He has just completed a six month tour of North America with the Old Vic Company. He records his impressions of the current state of the theatre in Canada beginning on Page 12.

Social change strikes the farmer in ways little known to most Canadians. Most important is the demand by society for strips, chunks—or all—of his land for roads, utilities and so on either through outright expropriation or through easements. On Page 14 **Peter Lewington** shows how the anomalies of existing judicial and legislative procedures often work against the farmer.

What's all this nattering about a return to the "good old days" in education? Dispel the rosy mists of memory and the picture doesn't look too good —teachers who couldn't teach and pupils who tried to learn by rote instead of reason. On Page 16 **L. D. Hamilton** peers into the past with a sharp and twinkling eye. Dr. Hamilton is Supervisor of Pupil Guidance and Special Education Services for The Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

Among the most successful North American exports to Europe has been the idea of a "people's capitalism". How this has come about, and what it means to Canadians is explained by **David Grenier,** on Page 22.

On Page 47 of this issue SATURDAY NIGHT announces its first **Travel Essay Competition** open to undergraduates and this year's graduates of Canadian universities who are taking a trip abroad. Full details of the valuable prizes, rules and an entry form appear in the announcement.

Letters

No Blunder

In your comments on "Smallwood's Blunder", you say " . . . he has alienated a large segment of the working people of Newfoundland". How large, I wonder? Not enough, I feel certain, to cause him much embarrassment if a Provincial election were held now. The IWA alienated itself from the sympathy of most Newfoundlanders by its tactics, particularly after the strike had been called; tactics which you say "follow a usual and even predictable pattern".

Has it then become the accepted thing in Mainland Canada for strikers to commit illegal acts, such as obstructing private roads and public ones; breaking, entering, and theft of private property; hiring any local riff-raff to carry out these acts, and to intimidate men who, unlike themselves, want to work for a living? Surely these things are intolerable interferences with individual rights, which it is the Government's function to protect.

CORNER BROOK H. A. HINTON

No Lost Ground

The reporting of the Newfoundland woods dispute in your paper and your editorial comment on the subject were completely contrary to the facts, and your suggestion that Mr. Smallwood had lost ground over it almost laughable.

I have always been a Conservative and opposed to him in the past, but I must point out that in St. John's, which voted overwhelmingly Conservative in the last election, I have yet to meet a single person of any class, denomination or political party who is not heart and soul behind Mr. Smallwood in his plucky stand against the I.W.A. agitators.

I do not wish to cast doubts on your integrity as Editor, but I think you must have been misled by some extremely questionable reporting.

ST. JOHN'S H. B. GOODRIDGE

Control of Universities

As a reader of your stimulating magazine it was a let down to read "Let the Professors Control the Universities" by J. Percy Smith. When I first read this article, I thought it was a subtle satire, however further study shows that the man really means it.

Mr. Smith claims to speak for the professors when he says their prime function is to civilize. Such common everyday things as the pursuit of knowledge teaching and research are merely complementary.

This will be a revelation to parents who have sacrificed to send their boys and girls to university to obtain certain skills that would insure them a decent standard of living. Even the poorest civilization is based on adequate food and shelter. The prospect for the future is bleak. Besides threats of H-bombs and missiles we will be confronted with professors who want to civilize us.

Among his criticism of Board of Governors, Mr. Smith points out, as a weakness, their insistence that universities should be run on sound business lines. However in spite of the professors, most people like this idea of a sound business basis.

During the past ten years we have witnessed a great expansion of educational facilities, many of which have a strong resemblance to Disneyland. The reason for this is that in many cases professional educators have taken over control while at the same time they have no responsibility for raising the money to support these grandiose schemes. If education is to advance on an even keel it is imperative that those who pay the bills have a hand on the controls.

MINTO, N.B. JAMES HENDERSON

Quebec Politics

In your issue of April 11, Miriam Chapin states in the article "Quebec Politics in Basic English", that English Montrealers generally hate Jean Drapeau, ex-mayor of Montreal.

Evidently she is taking the cue from the Montreal English language newspapers, who, no doubt, were anti-Drapeau, but if a poll was taken in Montreal, there's no doubt that English speaking Montrealers would show that they are pro-Drapeau, because Montrealers know that they had honest government when he was mayor of Montreal, which was wanting in this City for a long time until Drapeau took over as mayor.

Your writer tries to convey the impression to your readers that Jean Drapeau was against low rental housing. Such is not the case, and his record on that matter will stand out, and show in later years that he was a man of vision, as a down-town area is no place for a low rental housing scheme.

Why hold it against Jean Drapeau being a member of the *Bloc Populaire* about 17 years ago? Were not some prominent Liberals and Conservatives in this Province also members of that defunct party? Everyone seems to be able to forget the latter. However, as Drapeau was and is an honest man that is the only thing his opponents could drag out of the past.

If Jean Drapeau should choose to run in the next Provincial Election, the people of Montreal and this Province, will have the chance to vote for someone who is an honest and upright man—and good luck to him.

MONTREAL J. F. PATERSON

Culture in Dormitories

I have read your statement entitled "Culture in Dormitories" in the March 14 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. I am glad that you admit that residences can be the very centre of a university, for this is the real basis of the Canada Council policy in respect of its contribution to university residences.

I am sorry that you seem to have misunderstood the legislation under which we operate and the policy which has been laid down in conformity with that legislation—this in respect of your complaint about the amount of money made available for a residence at Queen's University, Kingston, as compared with the small amount for the general reference library at the Lakehead Institute in Port Arthur.

The monies the Canada Council holds in trust to assist universities with their building programmes are distributed, in the first instance, between the provinces on the basis of their population, and among the universities within any province on the basis of the number of students attending these universities, who are proceeding to a recognized degree. There are several thousand university students at Queen's; there is a small number of similar students at the Lakehead Institute.

To reassure you, may I also add that the University of British Columbia has received a substantial grant — about $750,000—for a building, just completed

for the Faculty of Arts. We have also been assured of a similar contribution to a new wing to our University Library. We are in the process of drawing plans for a centre for the Fine Arts, and for this too we expect that we will get assistance from the Canada Council, within the limits of the total we are entited to and on the basis of matching dollar for dollar with money we raise ourselves from other sources. We have asked for, and received, some money for residence accommodation, and personally, as one with a long experience in a variety of universities, I feel certain that good residences, with adequate and proper staffs, will contribute very greatly to the purposes for which the Canada Council was created.

VANCOUVER N. A. M. MACKENZIE
President
The University of British Columbia

Fixed Fight?

Your article on the arbitrary method of collection used by the Income Tax Department is well timed. It is doubtful however if it will draw any response—beyond the usual form letter—from that impenetrable organization.

To paraphrase H. G. Wells, disputing with the Department of National Revenue is like trying to fight a man without a face.

MONTREAL S. T. OGLETHORPE

The Feeble Public

Re your editorial "Education in Crime". You blame public apathy for lack of reform in the treatment of convicts. The trouble does not lie with the public but with the lawmakers, who are always years behind the trend. A civic official in BC recently objected strongly to the proposed spending of money on a girls' reform school. He was soundly denounced in the press by the general public in "Letters" columns.

Why don't the legislators simply put through the reforms they want. Obviously, if the public is apathetic it will not rouse itself to object. The truth is, the government is perfectly willing to ignore public objections when it sees fit. Witness the outcries against CBC domination which have been consistently ignored. It is the minority view of influential people that is heeded, not the general public's view.

Examples: The majority of Canadians has been in favour of legal lotteries for years as the sale of sweepstakes tickets amply testifies. It is the pressure of a religious minority that holds up legislation in this respect.

What has held up legislation on humane slaughter of animals for so long? Desire for cruelty on the part of the public? I hardly think so. Or was it objection from meat-packing companies. What holds back reform on air pollution? Public delight in smoking chimney stacks or objections from factory owners?

Most sensible people favor sending intelligent youngsters to university regardless of ability to pay. Why has this reform been held up? Certainly not because of public outcry.

Would you care to back up your contentions by citing a few instances of worthwhile reforms that were killed off after having become law, solely as the result of public pressure?

VANCOUVER EDWARD ROBB

Ho-Hum

Isn't it possible that the failure of certain municipalities to make plans for the Royal visit stems from apathy rather than the "paralysis" suggested by your writer?

When Royal tours occurred once in a decade they naturally excited a good deal of public attention. Now that they take place annually—at a cost to the taxpayer, as your publication notes, of anywhere up to $1,300,300 a visit—enthusiasm shows a natural tendency to cool off.

REGINA S. P. L. TWAIT

King-Byng Again

It may be true, as you point out, that the King-Byng controversy of 1926 didn't establish the Governor General's obligation to accept Parliamentary dissolution on demand. It did, however, make it memorably clear that any Governor-General who refused dissolution at the Prime Minister's request was asking for trouble.

By forcing the constitutional issue, whether justifiably or not, Mackenzie King made sure that the Governor-generalship was finally excluded from active participation in Canadian politics.

OTTAWA LOUIS MARQUAND

Travel Pattern

By this time Canadian Travel Bureaus have probably figured out the travel habits of the average Canadian. If he has plenty of money for travel he goes to Europe. If he has a moderate amount he heads for the U.S.A. If he hasn't any he stays home. He feels that a tour of another country, even if it is only the country next door, gives him a certain status as a traveller, whereas there is hardly any more prestige in "doing" your own country than in doing your own housework.

Canadians who are really interested in seeing Canada aren't likely to be chilled by the indifference of Travel Bureaus or even greatly stimulated by their blandishments. They'll go anyway.

VANCOUVER JOHN SHIRER

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Comment of the Day

Queries on Immigration

IN ATTEMPTING to extricate her department from the mess a recent Order-In-Council restricting certain categories of immigrants had placed it, Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, told the Commons that she plans a complete review of the Immigration Act. But as we understand it, the Immigration Act has been under review for the past eighteen months.

If this is so, why is it taking so long for Mrs. Fairclough to present her findings and suggest revisions before Parliament? What, if anything, has been discovered in the 18 months the act has been under scrutiny? And more particularly, why does the minister now say it will be some time before new amendments can be brought before Parliament?

Admitting the backlog of potential immigrants is now near the 130,000 mark, officials of the department assert that it would be impossible to speed up processing of applications even with increased staffs.

Again one asks: Why? It is an old aphorism that "many hands make light work"; does it not apply in the case of the Department of Immigration?

We are told that there are approximately 58,000 unsponsored immigrants—potential workers possessing skills the Canadian economy could well utilize—desirous of entering this country. If Mrs. Fairclough cannot bestir her department to speed their entry into Canada, the least she can do is go before the House, and explain in specific detail where the holdup is, and the real reasons behind it. But perhaps the eliciting of such detail might take another eighteen months.

Walking By Law

THE PEDESTRIAN is coming under much closer scrutiny from traffic authorities. It is even being thought by such authorities that many of those pedestrians who become traffic fatalities are more than partly responsible for it themselves.

This is a refreshing new approach to the problem of city traffic, for the fact is that if a motorist were as lax in his observance of traffic rules and city by-laws as the pedestrian is, he would very soon be denied a driver's license.

Except in certain very well policed and traffic conscious cities, such as Vancouver and London, Ontario, pedestrians in our larger cities go blithely across intersections against the red light, they dart sharply out from between parked cars and step off the sidewalk without ever thinking that by so doing they may step into the path of the car coming behind them.

It is no longer a question of the rights' of motorist versus pedestrian. We all pay taxes, we all help to build the streets and the sidewalks. We are, in fact, most of us driver and pedestrian at different times of the day. We must, therefore, agree that pedestrian control is merely rationalizing the traffic flow so that cars may get from A to B as simply and safely as possible at the same time as pedestrians windowshop, take the air or walk their lovers.

Overnight Comfort in Chunks

MOTELS HAVE CHANGED the whole concept of the hotel industry, but there is still a place for the big downtown hotel. At least the General Manager of Toronto's King Edward-Sheraton thinks there is, so long as these downtown hotels are aware that the individual overnight guest is of decreasing importance and the convention delegate is of increasing importance.

Talking to the King Edward's long service employees, Mr. Cardy stressed that the convention delegate was a VIP and that hotel staff must let him know this at all times. This should not be too difficult to do, since no other service industry can match a downtown hotel in the range and complexity of facilities provided.

Motels are beginning to realize the value of conventions too, however, and a new motor hotel concept is beginning to take concrete shape. These hotels, such as Toronto's Ascot 27 now being built outside the New Woodbine racetrack, will be located on the outskirts of a metropolitan area, have a wide range of facilities and the added attraction of space for parking and even such luxuries as open air swimming pools.

Between the motor hotel and the hotel, each vying for trade in chunks, we hope that the motel and some midtown hotels will not forget that the overnight traveller still needs comfortable lodging at a moderate price. He does not look for frills nor for a wide range of services, but he wants a good meal, an attractive room and a comfortable bed. Perhaps all hotels of whatever class could remember this simple formula—it is the one which provides them with their reason for being.

Report for The People

ONE OF FLEET STREET'S star crime reporters, Ken Gardiner, has been in Canada to investigate 40 letters which disgruntled immigrants had sent back to his paper, *The People* (owned by the wealthy Odhams Press Ltd. which also publishes the Socialist *Daily Herald*). The paper sells about 5,000,000 copies every Sunday and can win—or alienate—a lot of friends and influence a fair segment of the British population.

Gardiner started knocking on doors in Montreal asking, "Are you a British immigrant? Are you unhappy?" As he'd chosen mostly back streets downtown, he needed all the French he could muster to explain why he'd knocked.

He had a letter from a chap in Quebec City—so he flew off there. Then he flew to Ottawa, baulked at a press conference that had been laid on for him, talked to Mrs. Fairclough and moved on to Toronto and points west.

What will he report? That is his secret. And, of course, his enquiry wasn't complete when last seen.

What had his paper said anyhow? First, that there is an appalling amount of poverty in this country, and that it doesn't look like a country to emigrate to. Secondly, that substantial numbers of recently-arrived immigrants were among those facing near-starvation.

The first charge is apparently true of parts of Canada, in so far as it describes general conditions. [See the powerful and moving pastoral letter of Paul-Emile Cardinal Leger in January (SATURDAY NIGHT, February 14) and the *Financial Post* of April 25 for a report on the Maritimes headed "Some Canadians Starving?"] On the second count, *The People* was wrong. Recent British immigrants do not seem to be sharing in this misery in any numbers. The consensus of those associated with the main agencies to which the British go when in trouble here is that there have been remarkably few cases of distress, or even of major difficulty, reported this past winter. After the big influx of 1957 (when 113,000 people of British and Irish origin arrived, and were hit by the reaction before they got properly fixed up) a good many wound up complaining bitterly to the British official

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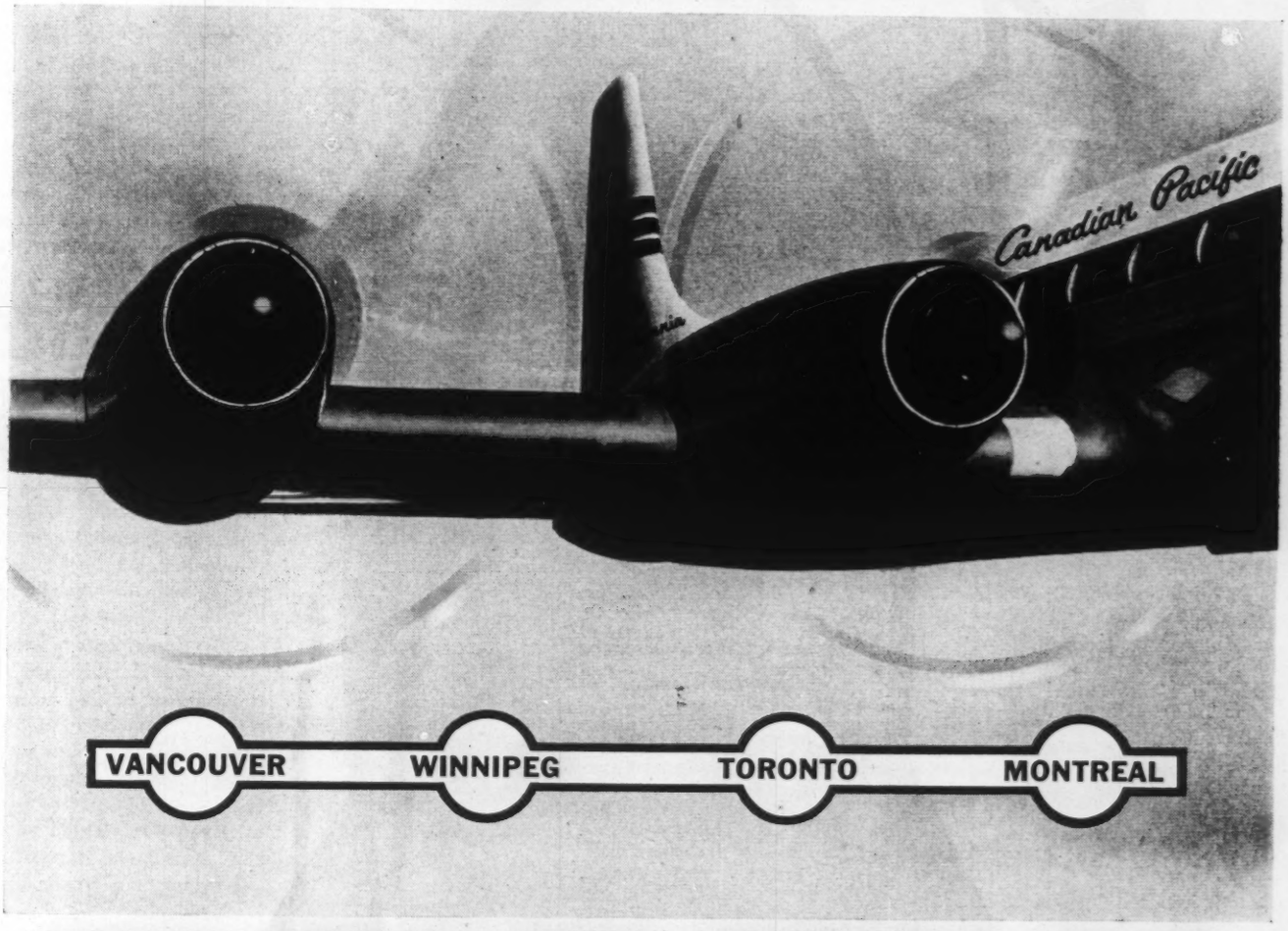

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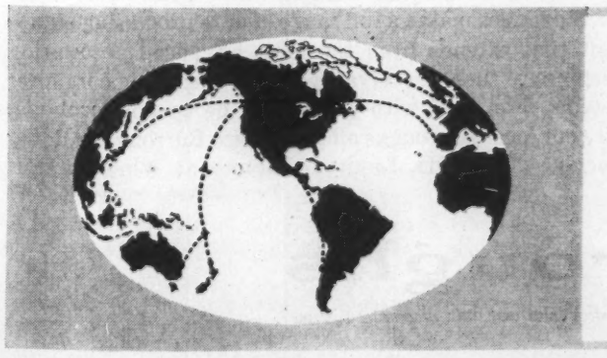

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representatives here and seeking repatriation, which isn't available. But by the time they got to their second winter they must have got pretty well fixed up. The 26,600 who arrived last year seemed to have been absorbed into regular jobs before the winter. There is, of course, the special case of the former Avro workers, but even they seem on the whole (from reports available) to be ready to sit it out.

If Ken Gardiner does a good reporting job he looks like ending up telling *The People:* "You were *right* about Canada, *wrong* about immigrants suffering. The suffering is confined mainly to pretty sizeable numbers of native Canadians."

But what about that as a report? Are we as concerned as we should be? Or shall we let it go, not troubling to see ourselves what is clear to others?

A Century of Puzzlers

THIS ISSUE of SATURDAY NIGHT carries the hundredth puzzler by Commander J. A. H. Hunter. To mark the occasion it is set in the form of a competition and the first three people to solve it correctly will get an autographed copy of Commander Hunter's book *Figurets.*

Commander Hunter seems to enjoy setting his puzzler as much as his devoted followers enjoy solving it; yet he confesses in private to a schoolboy loathing of mathematics. Whatever his subsequent naval service did for him after he passed out of Dartmouth's naval training college, it overcame this distaste. He now sets puzzlers which are published all over the world.

We salute Commander Hunter on his century and we would take this opportunity to reassure all those people who write to us from time to time about the puzzler, the crossword and the chess problem that they will continue to be provided for their enjoyment and mental exercise.

The Church's Eye

MORE PEOPLE in Canada go to church nowadays than ever before. More churches are having to be built to accommodate them; more funds have to be raised by the congregations of older churches to help build these new ones.

This circle of involvement has led the editor of *The Canadian Churchman* to ponder on what he calls a new commandment: "Thou shalt be a going concern". Having invented this commandment the editorial remarks that to implement it a clergyman must show ingenuity in constantly inventing new ways for his congregation to meet together to eat, sew, play cards, sell pies, dance and drink tea. (In view of this list it should be pointed out that *The Canadian Churchman* is an Anglican publication.)

But whilst the clergyman is engaged in such events, what is happening to his Christian ministry? The bodies are being taken care of, but what of the souls?

That there is no matching intensity of religious fervor to keep pace with the giddy list of fellowship events has already been noticed by many laymen. *The Canadian Churchman* is merely getting acquainted with public opinion when it asks: "Is our modern church being changed into a country club with cheap fees?" And if it is, the blame for it must rest partly on those clergymen who now resent it.

It is scarcely twenty years since the clergy used to complain bitterly that people wouldn't go to church. Now they almost seem to be complaining that they do. And if people go to church, what has happened to the sermon? Is preaching such a lost art that the central core of Christian doctrine does not communicate itself to these large congregations? Has the clergy found no substitute for hell-fire or fear?

If they haven't, then they must not complain too loudly of the congregation; they must look to the mote in the church's eye, for in the bright light of public co-operation and enthusiastic social acceptance it appears to be squinting badly.

The Welland Bottleneck

AMID THE PUBLICITY and back-slapping that marked the unofficial opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway last month, the question of the obsoleteness of portions of the Welland Canal, a vital link, received scant attention. The truth is, however, that if seaway traffic into the lakes increases at anything near the rate its more optimistic supporters predict it will, then the Welland Canal will constitute within a very few years a drawback large enough to offset the advantages of the rest of the Seaway.

The inablilty of the Welland Canal to handle efficiently the number of vessels expected is nothing unexpected either. For a number of years, now, traffic jams have developed there at peak periods in the shipping season and vessels were forced to queue to wait their turn to clear the single locks. This was particularly true last season when, although tonnage passing through the Welland dropped from 22,373,869 to 21,274,194, the actual number of ships traversing the canal increased from 8,736 to 9,154.

What's to be done?

Obviously, plans must be put in motion to make sure that redevelopment of the Welland keeps pace with the increased traffic the Seaway will invite. Existing channels will have to be deepened, and a system of twin locks constructed to supplant those single locks, particularly locks 3 and 7 at Thorold, which even now are inadequate to cope with existing traffic.

And the time to get cracking on these necessary improvements is not 1975, or even 1965. It is now.

"Six times six are thirty-six, six times seven..."

. . . the teacher's voice fades farther and farther away. Small boys try hard, but at a quarter to three, on a warm spring day, arithmetic competes unsuccessfully with baseball, space travel and deeds of derring-do. But who knows, our little day-dreamer may one day take his place with the great thinkers of tomorrow.

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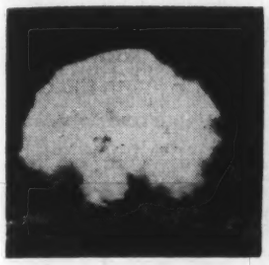
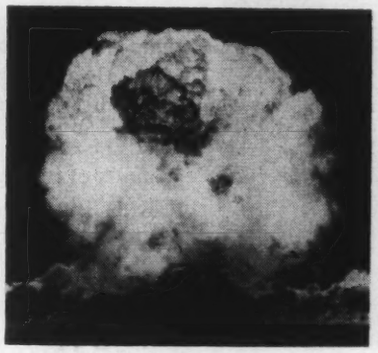




Eisenhower's choice of "other means", i.e. nuclear weapons, frightened all Europeans, allied and neutral.

The Argument for Conventional Arms

by John Gellner

IT IS A RATHER OBVIOUS truth, but one which probably deserves to be stated again so that it be firmly borne in mind, that a nation is politically and militarily secure only if it can attain its essential national objectives. This it does by diplomacy backed by force. It follows that a nation must provide itself with armed forces capable of putting teeth into its diplomatic dealings.

For instance, if the main national objective of the Soviet Union should still be the establishment of Communism through world revolution, it must see to it that it has the type of military forces and of armaments best suited for that purpose. If one of the national objectives of the United States is to uphold the "Monroe Doctrine", it must maintain forces that can prevent any kind of encroachment on the Western Hemisphere by a non-American power.

In the light of this, what of the present Berlin crisis and events in Beirut? It is obviously a legitimate and essential objective of the policy of the Western allies to keep West Berlin free and its communications with Germany open. Treaties with the Soviet Union—the last was the Jessup-Malik agreement of 1949—assure that this will be so. We are now faced with the danger that the East German government, which is not recognized by the three powers which hold contractual rights to free access to Berlin and which was not a party to the agreements on which these rights are based, will, with the connivance of the Soviet Union, cut off Berlin from the free world. In the negotiations which the West is now conducting to avert this danger, we would hold an infinitely stronger hand than that which we have at present, if the other side knew that, in the extreme case, we could force our way into Berlin. That would mean breaking through roadblocks on the "Autobahn" and subduing any opposition (by means of fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft weapons) to our use of the air corridors to the city by our transport aircraft.

The Russians know that we do not have this capability. President Eisenhower admitted it in his amazing statement at his press conference on March 11th, when he said that there was no point sending any more American troops to Europe as we could not win a ground war there, anyway, and, consequently, that if it came to a war in Europe he would have to use "other means", that is nuclear weapons. This statement undoubtedly frightened the Europeans, both allies and neutrals, out of their wits.

It is not likely that it made a similar impression in Moscow. The Soviet leaders must be pretty sure that we will not use nuclear weapons, even if the next blockade of Berlin were made air-tight, because we can not use them. If their assumption is correct—and it is practically certain that it is—then the present 'conventional' military establishments of the Western powers are failing to help diplomacy in attaining the objectives of the West's policy.

The fact is that by brandishing nuclear weapons only one goal of national policy can be achieved, albeit a very important one: the enemy can be deterred from using his own nuclear weapons. This is so because

Dulles' threats to employ "massive retaliatory powers" of SAC under General LeMay constituted nuclear sabre rattling.

nuclear deterrence does not only discourage aggression, but also tends to limit resistance to aggression. With the consequences of nuclear warfare unpredictable, but probably catastrophic for all mankind, a power that relies for its security on nuclear weapons must perforce give the widest, the most liberal interpretation to the term "aggression". It will tend to call even serious breaches of the peace "local" or "minor", to avoid the use of nuclear weapons which may — or must — lead to cataclysm. This precisely is what the European members of NATO now fear most: a United States reluctant to plunge into the nuclear holocaust for their sake, yet admittedly incapable of protecting them in any other way. This is why some of them, France and Germany above all, are insistent that they be given direct control of nuclear weapons and of the means for their delivery.

At this point one usually hears the objection that, after all, every nuclear war need not be fought all-out and with no holds barred; that it could be conducted more genteelly, in a restricted area and with low-yield atomic weapons. This is the famous theory of limited nuclear war, of which Professor Henry Kissinger is today the foremost prophet. It is being presented very ingeniously and many professional military men (almost all of them in the United States) cling to it, but it is difficult to believe in its validity.

The country which in a conflict first used "small" nuclear weapons against "legitimate military targets", whatever this may mean, would have to trust the other side to play the game under the same ground rules. Is it conceivable that, upon the firing of enemy missiles being detected, we would say: "The enemy commander is a reasonable fellow. Therefore, what he has just fired are *not* ICBMs with thermo-nuclear warheads aimed at our strategic bomber airfields and ballistic missile sites. So let us not worry and carry on in accordance with the rules of limited war"? Would we not have to launch the retaliatory counter-attack lest our bombers be destroyed on the ground and our ICBMs and IRBMs on the launching pads?

The theoreticians of limited nuclear war counter this argument by talking of "sanctuary areas" which may not be penetrated without unleashing the counter-attack. Even in the days when only jet bombers carried nuclear weapons, practically all lands inhabited by white people were "sanctuary areas" (because strategic bomber bases were located there), leaving the parts of the world where the non-whites live as the merry battlegrounds of limited nuclear war. Today, with ICBMs flying at speeds of better than 15,000 m.p.h., the whole world would logically have to be a "sanctuary area".

There are more reasons why it is most unlikely that any effective or lasting limitations could be imposed on the scope of nuclear warfare. There just is no saving grace for the side which in a conflict first resorts to nuclear weapons. It must accept the full consequences of its action, and they are bound to be terrible. Thus a country, which militarily is in such a position that whenever force must be applied it must either yield or blow up everything and everybody, is always in a politico-military straight-jacket.

It is instructive to examine how we got into this straight-jacket. After the war, there was a wild rush to "bring the boys home" and to reduce as quickly as possible the over-grown military establishment. Those who shook their heads over the indecent haste of demobilization and the consequent weakening to the point of impotence of the armed forces, were reassured by the airmen. The newly independent United States Air Force was especially triumphant and cock-sure: six years of war had, certainly, not proved the airmen's contention that war could be won by bombing alone. But at the very end that proof had been furnished after all—two bombs had forced Japan to sue for peace. Amid a great din produced by its tame propagandists, the USAF stated unequivocally that the only military power which really mattered in the nuclear age could be had by maintaining at a high pitch of readiness a few elite squadrons of Strategic Air Command.

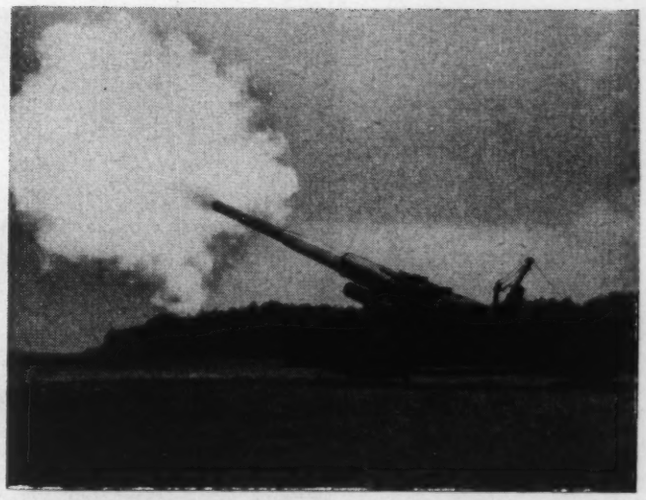
This position was enthusiastically accepted by the public—it always welcomes a comparatively painless shortcut to security—the more so as the ebullient airmen were backed by the new Poo-bahs of the theory

of warfare. These are no longer professional military men with practical experience of waging war, as Clausemitz and Jomini, Douhet and Trenchard had been, but professors of political science, historians, sociologists, news commentators. To the problems of military security they bring to bear only the acuteness of their well-trained brains — nothing of military experience. The trouble is that they forget Lord Kitchener's famous dictum: "We have to make war as we must and not as we would like to".

The allies of the United States were content to leave to the powerful leader of the Western world the responsibility for (and the cost of) the defence of the West, the more so as the Americans were determined to keep in their hands exclusive control over the decisive nuclear weapons. In fact, the United States made it easy for its allies whenever the latter wanted to welsh on a defence commitment: a gap here or there could always be plugged with a little more nuclear power.

By early 1948, American, and thus Western, defence and foreign policy were committed ultimately to the atomic bomb. At that time, there was no doubt that it could and would be used to achieve vital aims of policy. But then, on July 19th, 1949, the Russians exploded their own first nuclear device. The mititary situation changed. Hastily, the military theoreticians had to revise their ingenious concepts. In this, their extensive vocabularies stood then in good stead: the "absolute power of the absolute weapon" became the "deterrent", then the "balance of terror", and now, rather feebly, "minimum deterrence". The old policy of reliance on nuclear weapons was revised (or rather restated in different ways), but not discarded. This, even though it had obviously lost its punch as the Soviet Union closed the gap between its own and American nuclear power while retaining fully its capability to wage non-nuclear war.

The fear of retaliation is, of course, the most powerful brake when it comes to making the decision to use or not to use nuclear weapons—in this respect, as we have said, above, the "deterrent" still works. Fortunately for us the general public in North America, which up to quite recently seemed rather indifferent to the terror with which the world listened to what could



The theory that war can be fought "genteely" with low-yield tactical atomic weapons is ingeniously presented.

perhaps be called nuclear sabre-rattling, is at long last beginning to realize that firing off nuclear weapons is a desperately serious matter. The recent Strontium-90 scare may have helped also—some widely exaggerated accounts of the effects of fall-out from test explosions have probably been all to the good if they have awakened people to the fact that fall-out could be deadly if nuclear weapons were exploded in earnest.

Another brake is applied by world opinion which is violently opposed to the use of nuclear weapons even for test purposes, let alone in war. One has but to read foreign newspapers—papers sympathetic to the United States, mind you—to realize what revulsion is caused by such statements as President Eisenhower's of March 11th. It is contended, and with justice, that no power has the right, just because it has failed to provide itself with other means of enforcement, to impose the horrifying consequences of nuclear warfare on all mankind. Being politically and militarily "on the brink" is an uncomfortable position for any country. Unfortunately, if any of the powers which posses nuclear weapons is in this position, the rest of the world is dragged to the edge of the abyss as well.

It all boils down to this: The West must recreate its non-nuclear armed power, because as long as it has no other force to put behind its policies but nuclear weapons it will have no assurance that its political objectives will be attained. Let us state here flatly—to prove these statements would require a separate study —that conventional weapons are not the same thing as obsolete weapons; that the West is well able to match the conventional armed strength of the Soviet Union and its allies; and that we can afford to do so without crippling our economies and without reducing ourselves to penury.

And we must do it. Otherwise, we will continue to have force without power, to starve militarily just like the man who goes hungry because he has a thousand-dollar bill but no small change for a hamburger.

The real result of atomic warfare. Hiroshima after the blast with shacks built among the universal devastation.

Credit for progress of the theatre in Canada goes in first place to the CBC as bread-and-butter employer with sound, patient policy.

Canada's Theatre: Climbing in Second Gear

By David Gardner

THE CANADIAN THEATRE is progressing. It's in second gear. This is a rash and foolhardy statement I know. One runs the risk of an immediate raising of a thousand backstage eyebrows, but that's my limb and I'm climbing out on it.

I've been away from Canada for two years, and I have just returned. I have come back because I was homesick, and tired of living out of a suitcase, but also because news of our theatrical progress had reached my ears across borders and oceans, and I wanted to see for myself. I was not the first, nor shall I be the last of Canadian performers abroad to return to Canada. They may not stay forever; the theatre has become too international for that; but they will return to work easily and unselfconsciously, with none of the stigma once attached which implied that a performer came home simply because he couldn't be a success elsewhere.

In a curiously Canadian way, nothing is different and yet everything has changed. Although you almost feel that you can pick up conversations where you left them off, the vocabulary has increased. Now one can speak of two international festivals—a drama festival with music at Stratford, and a music festival with drama at Vancouver. A film industry has suddenly blossomed with eight or ten producing companies centred around Toronto alone. There is one notable new theatre group, Gratien Gelinas' *Comedie Canadienne,* in Montreal, and in several major cities a host of "off-Broadway" ventures.

You find the nation pin-pointed with impressive new theatre architecture in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, and soon Toronto. There are new theatres on the draughting boards in Montreal and Ottawa, and of course, the Guthrie-Moiseiwitsch stage at Stratford is now permanently housed in an experimental theatre building that is the envy of the world. It is no longer a novelty that Canadian plays, television producers, theatre and ballet companies, and performers in all the arts have been making names for themselves in the artistic capitals of the world. *Salad Days* runs for ten weeks in New York, *Le Theatre du Nouveau Monde* tours Canada then visits New York, Paris, and the Brussels World Fair, and Canadian plays like *Teach Me How To Cry, Every Bed Is Narrow,* and *The Velvet Shotgun* are seen in London. Then what about *My Fur Lady,* and Sidney Furie's film *The Runaways?*

And wonder of wonders, Canadian television has wooed and won its public, and radio is enjoying a new popularity. There are drama schools, play-writing com-

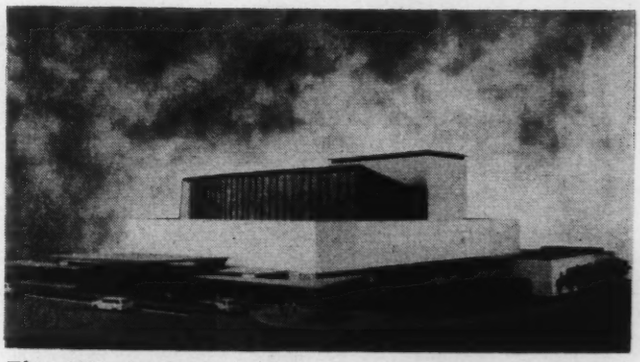
petitions, and organizations like the Canada Council, and The Canadian Theatre Centre to promote and encourage the professional theatre in our country. If you needed further proof of the increasing importance of the entertainment arts in Canada, you need only look at the recent shakeup and impetus given theatre criticism in Toronto. Here I found a fairly open newspaper war, with drama criticism as cannon fodder. It's the healthiest thing that's happened to the theatre in years, this recognition by one big business—the press, of a rising new industry—the theatre.

If there is any one single milestone we have reached in the past two years, it is the fact that the Canadian theatre (in its broadest, all-embracing aspect—all the entertainment-for-an-audience media) has become a fully professional business. It may still be wanting in business practice, promotion, organization and investment, but it has finally, and forever drawn the line between what is amateur and what is professional when hard-boiled touring houses like the Royal Alexandra recognize the merit and drawing power of Canadian shows and take a play from the Crest Theatre. Working conditions and salaries have vastly improved, and performers, writers and producers are now making full-time careers out of the Canadian entertainment industry. Was it only ten years ago that "actor" was an unknown classification on the income tax form?

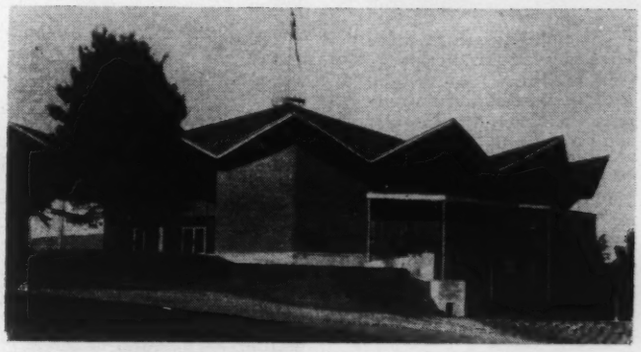
It is encouraging and perhaps significant that Canada's since-the-war theatre has survived with the minimum of disaster. True, companies like the Jupiter Theatre in Toronto, and the Canadian Repertory Theatre in Ottawa have collapsed, and the once powerful summer theatre movement has been replaced in importance. But generally speaking the growth has been steady and balanced. Even touring, surely the most precarious and necessary theatre enterprise in an area the size of North America, has found a sturdy champion in the Canadian Players.

It is interesting to me that the renaissance which began in the mid-forties with Father Legault's *Les Compagnons* in Montreal, and Robert Gill's Hart House Theatre in Toronto, has not burnt itself out with the singular major achievement of the Stratford Festival. Indeed to-day, far from being overwhelmed by Stratford, the Crest Theatre in Toronto, and *Le Theatre du Nouveau Monde* in Montreal (the end results of Gill and Father Legault), seem to have found their own stride, and with it ever-increasing popularity and artistic solidity.

If I were asked to give credit for the fact that the Canadian theatre movement has managed to progress for over a decade, it would go to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. To the performer the CBC has become the main source of "bread-and-butter" employment; the stage he does for prestige and for his soul, and the odd film helps finance a home or a car. With a policy that is patient and far-reaching, the CBC has weathered the real storm on behalf of all that is Canadian in our culture. Over the years it has made Canadian performers and writers legitimate to a public that has been self-conscious, hostile, ignorant, and apathetic. It has and does provide a consistent, if uncomprehensive, radio and television service to artist and audience that is unmatched on the North American continent, and it has done it by being Canadian, and co-operating with, not succumbing to, the advertising control that is saturating and crippling American television. In seven years Toronto has become the third largest television centre in North America, and Montreal the largest French-language television centre in the world; and Canadians, despite themselves, are becoming proud of the fact.



The O'Keefe Centre in Toronto is typical of impressive new theatre architecture now springing up across Canada.



The permanent theatre at Stratford is an experimental building which has become the envy of the whole world.

Now the government has extended its benevolent and enlightened sponsorship by means of the Canada Council. Its method of financing has been hailed and admired by the British Arts Council, and its grants have been handled with commendable intelligence. In an age when every nation in Europe has accepted the need for government recognition of the arts, Canada has given leadership in North America.

But if Canada's theatre, and indeed all the arts, are now in second gear, there is much still to be accomplished before the third and final stage of development is reached. Second gear is undoubtedly synonymous with second best, and progress is not necessarily success. Except for Stratford, where are the notable achieve-

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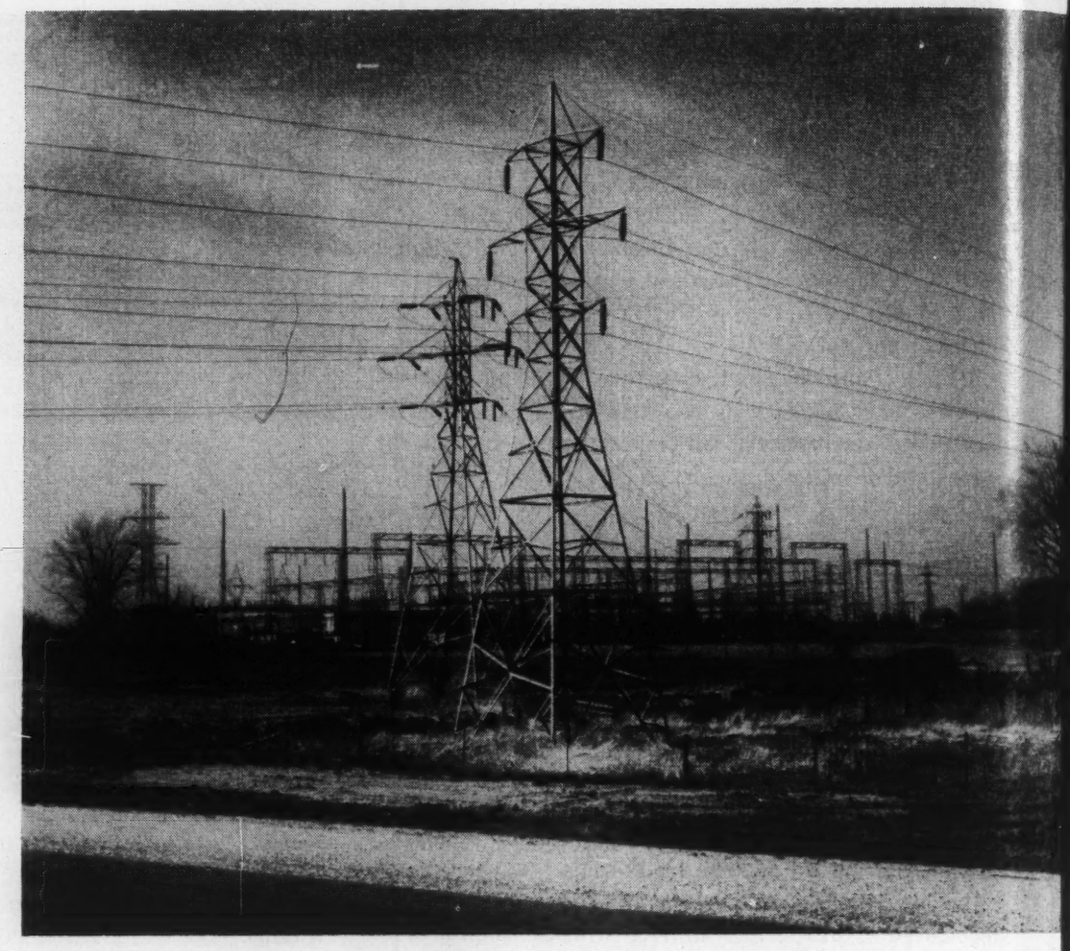
Gratien Gelinas, representative of Canadian producers and actors who have brought outside recognition to this country.



Farmers have picketed hydro installations in an attempt to obtain better agreements, but unsightly towers still stalk their ugly paths across fields.

Expropriation and the Farmer

by Peter Lewington

FARMERS ARE ALERT to social change. Though never precipitous in their decisions they are appreciative of the facts, all the facts, and are not parochial in their final decisions. When it comes to compulsory land acquisition, which is a mounting problem in Eastern Canada, they have so far been faced with immediate decisions, frequently over which they have no control, and are even now only slowly obtaining the factual evidence. Such evidence should have been forthcoming prior to the arbitrary decisions of boards at various levels of government.

But this is not solely, or even primarily, a rural problem. It affects all strata of our society. While most of the orders of expropriation are served in rural areas the utilities for which these powers were provided are of prime importance to industrial Eastern Canada.

Farmers, indeed all citizens, conscious of the immediacy of development and social changes in our country realise the need for the installation of various utilities without undue delay or infringement of their efficiency or effectiveness.

Road users demand better and safer highways; our chemical industries and consumers demand the products of gas and oil from the western provinces; demands for hydro are apparently insatiable (at least until the fulfillment of the atomic dream); telephone communications are expanding and, particularly in western Ontario, only by building pipelines to the Great Lakes can we prevent the decay of existing cities owing to lack of local water supplies.

All these utilities need either the outright purchase of large land areas or easements, which are the purchase of partial rights. The Department of Highways is the largest purchaser of land but municipal councils and school boards may have to seek this privilege of compulsion. Easements are more applicable to hydro for its transmission lines, and to the many pipeline companies. The telephone companies, while enjoying certain privileges which facilitate their expansion, do not have actual recourse to powers of expropriation.

Let's just examine a few recent case histories which point up the anomalies of existing judicial and legislative procedures.

An Ontario farmer tilling his fields severs, quite inadvertently, a telephone cable the existence of which was quite unknown to him. He is sued and after the expenditure of several hundred dollars in legal fees is rescued from his predicament by the Federation of Agriculture which demanded and got a semblance of justice. This still left the farmer out of pocket but legal proceedings were dropped. Had this cable been clearly marked, as is the case with pipelines, no difficulty would have been encountered.

A farmer is approached for the outright purchase of a strip of land through his farm for the building of a super highway. Agreement is reached (with the club of possibly expensive legal proceedings held over his head) and he signs for a quite nominal settlement with the verbal proviso that he retains the right of access across the impending highway to the remaining portion of his land. Land and buildings are normally an economic unit and the loss of land puts the whole structure into imbalance.

Months later department representatives return and state that the previous agreement has not been approved. A different figure is introduced and the farmer learns that he can now have access to the remainder of his farm by a detour of thirteen miles. What is good for the goose is good for the gander. If one party is asked to sign the other should be obliged to do likewise, not hide behind the skirts of bureaucracy. Outright purchase of such lands is the only reasonable solution and at a figure which enables the farmer to relocate in comparable circumstances.

A farmer is unable to ascertain the location and depth of a projected oil pipeline. Consequently he refuses to sign a voluntary agreement. He is served with a warrant and duly appears in the local county court. His legal counsel seeks to obtain the depth of the impending line as this may be such that drainage of the farm by a gravity tile system becomes impossible. The judge regards this as a very trivial issue, glares at the young lawyer and demands "Do you wish to persist to the point where you make me cross?" The court order is signed and construction proceeds with the farmer's whole effective use of his lands in jeopardy.

Installation of a trunk natural gas line indicates the transformation of good agricultural land into quagmire.

Additional hydro transmission lines are needed. With the aid of compulsion (in the form of expropriation of some of the best agricultural land in Ontario), the unsightly towers now stalk their hideous path in an irregular route. We need hydro electric power and endorse the rights of the authorities to proceed with needed development. But in this particular case another government, the Highways department, has already obtained a wide tract of land for a new highway. The two routes

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What can be done. Conservationists restored the countryside, created this community pond in Upper Thames Valley.

Right of access to property is vital to farmer, often inadequate. This "bridge" is of little use for combines.

To meet the problems of a heterogeneous enrolment, the school needs new, not old methods. In education, as in business, there is little profit in going back.

The Bad Old Days in Education

by L. D. Hamilton

THE PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT and indeed a responsibility to criticise public education. Informed criticism and interest help rather than hinder the solution of problems that beset the schools. David Harum, that homespun philosopher, once said that a few fleas were good for a dog because they kept him from dwelling on what a good dog he was. The occasional bite may be good for education, too, for criticism eliminates complacency and forces the professionals in education to re-examine goals and practices.

What bothers me most is the frequently heard suggestion that we get back to the good old days—the days when, it is alleged, subjects were tougher, discipline tighter, standards higher, and education generally more effective. If we do that, say some, then all will be well. What they are really demanding is a kind of horse-and-buggy approach to a world of jet planes, super-highways and space ships. To endorse such thinking is to assume that the best way to put a man on the moon is to get back to the schools of a yesteryear. Incidentally, the critics do not bother to say just how far back we should go.

Why do we idolize the old school? Perhaps because we are out of it. We may remember, with a certain nostalgia and even admiration, former teachers. Even the disciplinary measures that irked and annoyed us at the time become fond memories of days that cannot be relived. The old school becomes the best school, the old ways the best ways.

When the world gets into trouble as it is today, we tend to look to the past for solutions. While we cannot ignore the past, in education we seem to give it a greater importance than it really deserves.

The contention one hears that the schools are not developing a respect for authority, a sense of responsibility and habits of hard work may or may not be true. Certainly it is not new. In an account of early Canadian schools, one finds that "the parents had neither time nor inclination to concern themselves about manners, and as a consequence of these and other factors discipline was very lax." Goldwyn Smith nearly a hundred years ago noted that he had seen "a whole party of school boys, waiting for a street car, go into a neighboring tavern to get their nip, and," said he, "you will find cigars in mannequins not much bigger than a monkey."

All of this happened long before John Dewey's so-called progressive education and alleged lax discipline, and at a time when one Canadian teacher recorded that "he sometimes tied the thumb of one hand of a pupil to a string hanging from the roof or ceiling, while the other hand held a book; the pupil meanwhile having to stand on one foot until his task was finished or his punishment thought sufficient."

In an official book listing corporal punishments in an elementary school in Montreal in 1904, one finds the following:

1. For stopping to watch a game—2 strokes on each.

2. For smiling during lesson—3 on each.
3. For banging a little girl's head against a wall—3 on each.
4. For playing marbles in St. Louis Square—4 on each.
5. For kissing a little girl—5 on each.
6. For boasting he could take more strokes than Johnny—8 on each.

One can question whether or not these punishments fitted the crimes, but whether behavior was better or worse is even more debatable.

"Children now love luxury. They have bad manners and contempt for authority. They show disrespect for their elders and love chatter in place of exercise. They no longer rise when their parents enter the room. They contradict their parents, chatter before company and gobble up dainties at the table. They cross their legs and tyrannize over their teachers . . . . ." Thus spoke Socrates two thousand years ago.

Samuel Johnson quipped that there is now less flogging in our schools than formerly,—but since less is learned there, what the boys gain at one end they lose at the other. This is a clever and humorous expression of the widely held view that young people were always better at some previous time. The exact time is usually not stated, but the implication is "when we went to school". In the roaring twenties, during the age of coon coats, the ukelele, short skirts and fancy garters, complaints were rife that the schools and their products were going to the dogs.

These few references to other times may not refute the charges that standards of discipline and behavior in today's schools are not as high as they once were, but surely they ought to make one skeptical of accusations which are sometimes ridiculous and often not true.

The concept of education of the whole child, sometimes scoffed at, cannot be ignored either. The school is in the business of character and personality development whether it likes it or not. Indeed, the full development of the child's intellect is impossible if other phases of his nature and life are neglected. One would feel happier with those who insist that the school should be concerned only with intellectual development if the intellect could be separated from other aspects of the child's development.

It is true that modern disciplinary methods are different. That they are less effective is very questionable. The teacher today is no longer the autocratic, sometimes hated, tyrant of former times. In fact, arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no real evidence to indicate that stern authority develops desirable character. The process of developing a well-adjusted personality is a subtle one. For some, who deal with children, it seems simply an intuitive skill, but for all it increasingly demands sophistication and understanding of human development.

The teacher todays looks more to understanding than to punishment. So she is no longer like Thomas Wolfe's teacher in *Look Homeward Angel,* a red-faced spinster with gleaming eyes, or like Sherwood Anderson's frustrated Kate Smith, silent, cold and stern. Or like Tom Sawyer's be-wigged school master who was fussy, pedantic and strict. The dogma "no larnin' without lickin' " has disappeared. The emphasis is on treatment.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that the climate of today's classroom is a healthier one than that which formerly existed. In general, as never before, children like school and like their teachers. The hickory stick has largely disappeared. The problems of behavior still exist, but they are dealt with by teachers who possess better training, better insight and much more sophistication.

"It is part of the business of the teacher to lead students to extricate and dwell upon the distinctively intellectual side of what they do until they develop a spontaneous interest in ideas and their relations with one another—that is a genuine power of abstraction, of arising from engrossment in the present to the plane of ideas".

—John Dewey

If, therefore, discipline has not reached the depths that some critics contend, what about the three R's, the so-called fundamentals? Certainly there is persistent criticism that the schools are not teaching these as they once did and that they are more interested in socializing the child than in teaching him how to read and write, and such criticism comes from parents, employers, and university professors alike. It is sometimes said that the so-called frill subjects have crowded out the basic ones.

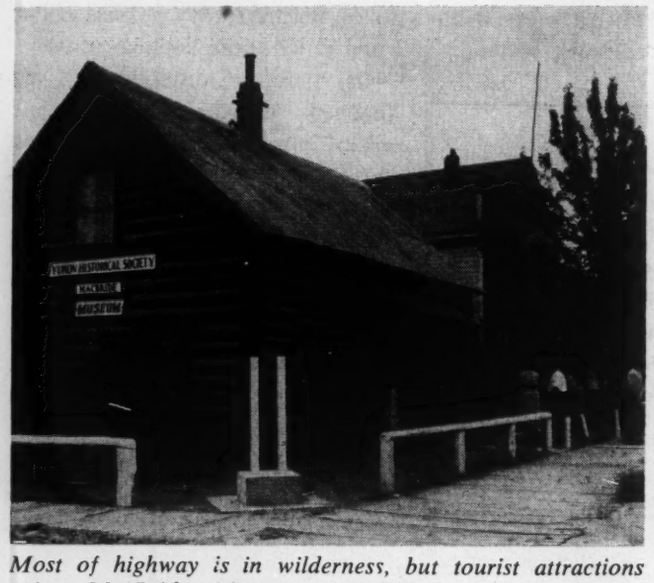
Perhaps again I might be excused for looking back. In a 1910 publication of the Quebec Department of Education, we find the following: "With the introduction of new studies into the schools and with the increasing use of new methods and new programmes there has arisen a country-wide demand that the three R's be restored to their rightful place in the education of the young." In 1918 we are told by the same publication that our Universities complain frequently of the fact that students come *"shockingly"* prepared in the ordinary use of their own language.

At a time when the schools were supposedly interested only in the fundamentals and were free from modern influences it can be seen that criticisms similar to those of today were heard. It is difficult, of course, to prove many of today's allegations about the so-called fundamentals by objective evidence. Nevertheless, there are some factors that should be considered. Firstly, today's teachers are generally better trained. Until about 1875 the typical teacher of elementary grades attended a normal school for a few weeks or months but often had no high school education whatever. It was only by 1900 that Canadian teachers in elementary grades were

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

Alaska Highway links Dawson Creek, BC, with Fairbanks, Alaska. View from Midnight Dome, Yukon lookout point.

Completed in 1942, highway is finest all-weather gravel road in Canada. Here it twists along shore of Kluance Lake.



Most of highway is in wilderness, but tourist attractions exist. MacBride Museum in Whitehorse is example.

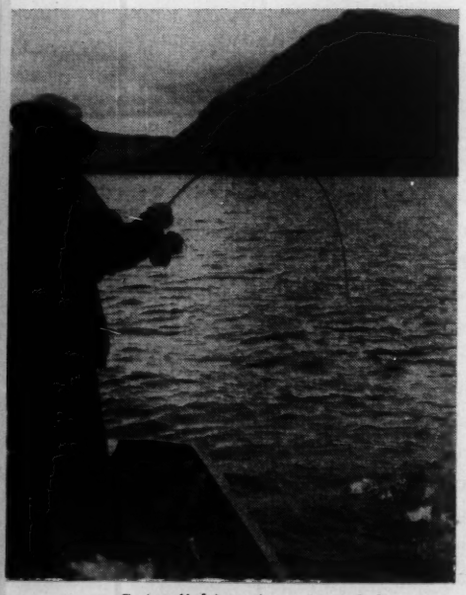
Road to the To

by Roly

THROUGH A WILDERNESS country almost untouched by the hand of man, the Alaska Highway rolls north to the top of the world.

Completed as a wartime defence measure in 1942, the highway cuts through densely forested Rocky Mountain regions, past silent, tree-lined lakes, along spruce and birch-clad river valleys, winds through Canada's beautiful Yukon country and covers a distance of 1,523 miles from Dawson Creek, British Columbia to Fairbanks, Alaska. Some 1,221 miles of the road lies in Canada.

Open all year round, it is, without doubt, the finest all-weather gravel highway in Canada. The road alignment, grades and sight distances are excellent and it is possible to average an ordinary day's driving on the Highway. During the summer period, motorists can plan to have up to 20 hours of daylight to drive by. It is



Spin fishing for giant lake trout on Kathleen lake, near Haines Junction, in Canada's Yukon, provides exciting summer sport.

Along the banks of the Yukon River, at Whitehorse, may be seen the last of the old sternwheeler steamships known as the Gold Rush Flotilla. Largest is the Klondike.

Dawson City, once the capital of the Yukon, was famed hub of the Klondike, has many reminders of historic past.

Modern diesel train traverses the rugged mountain country between Skagway, Alaska, and Whitehorse, Canadian Yukon.

Top of the World

oly Grosbois

gravel surfaced, however, and dust conditions are bound to be encountered in dry weather.

The region traversed by this engineering achievement opened up a sportsman's paradise. Fishing, for instance, in the swift running northern streams and in the clear, icy lakes is a superb sport. Arctic grayling, giant lake trout and rainbows fight to take a lure; and in the hunting season moose, Dall sheep, bear and other game are found in abundance.

Accommodation, stores, meals, gas, oil and repairs are available at convenient points along the entire route, and for those who like to camp out or tour by trailer there's plenty of opportunity, including ten prepared camp-grounds with cooking and other facilities in the Yukon Section.

The scenic splendor of the Alaska Highway is perhaps unsurpassed anywhere in the world and there are many points of interest to be seen. At Fort Nelson, the road winds through the most northerly extension of the Rocky Mountain range, climbing to the highest point on the route at Summit Lake, Mile 392, where the elevation is 4,156 feet.

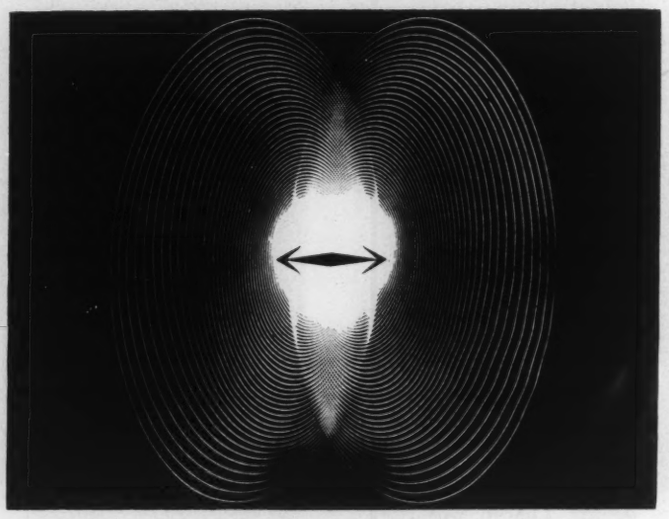
Hot springs bubble out of the ground in the vicinity of Toad River Gorge and the Liard River, nearly 500 miles north of Dawson Creek. Hence the Indian Legend of "Paradise Valley", enshrouded in mystery and abundant with tropical flowers and vegetation.

Views of exceptional beauty are to be seen at Muncho Lake in the Canadian Rockies, Teslin Lake near Whitehorse and the north side of the great St. Elias range. Teslin is the Indian word for "long" and the lake at mile 804 is aptly named, winding for 85 miles between snow-scarred cliffs. This was once part of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 45

Miles Canyon, six miles from Whitehorse, is a fantastic slash in the earth through which the waters of the Yukon swirl.

For those who like to camp out, or tour by trailer, Alaska highway offers ample opportunity, including camp-grounds.



What Are the Prospects for Stereo Sound?

by Harland Manchester

FOR MANY MONTHS the railroad has been running through the middle of the house, brass bands have been marching through rumpus rooms, and listeners have been twisting their necks following invisible ping pong, bowling and right-and-left repartee. They have also, in effect, been sitting front-centre in auditoriums, hearing the fiddles on the left, brass on the right, and woodwinds ahead.

This is the new "stereophonic sound," otherwise known as "music in the round," or "solid sound." It comes on disks, it comes on tape, and before long it may come in on most radio and TV air waves. Recorded over two or more microphones and broadcast through two speakers, it does for sound what the stereopticon does for pictures—it gives depth, perspective and realism.

If stereo's drum-beaters are really in the groove, it's only a matter of time before the single speaker will be as dead as the dodo, and we will all be encased in multi-directional entertainment designed to put us in the conductor's lap. And if you listen to the skeptics, no recording can be better than the artists, and if you already have a good music box, you might as well relax and see what happens.

There is nothing new about the stereo principle. For several years radio stations have been picking up live orchestral music from two widely spaced microphones in the studio and sending out twin broadcasts over AM and FM. Tune in two carefully placed radios and sit in the special area where the fan-like sound beams mingle, and you get the participating feeling of actual presence in the auditorium. The panoramic, wide-screen movies are enhanced by stereo systems in which several sound tracks are made from different points on the set, and speakers placed in corresponding positions in the theatre create a startling effect of "audio perspective." And well-heeled music lovers have been playing stereo tapes made by recording twin magnetic channels from different studio mikes.

The current craze was launched last year by the appearance of the highly ingenious stereo disk record. It is made by a single recording stylus which cuts two separate sound tracks on opposite walls of the same groove. If you think of a Y-shaped electric drill, with each arm driven diagonally by vibrations from a separate microphone so that a separate pattern of hills and valleys is chiseled simultaneously on opposite walls of the groove, you get a rough idea.

Then in the home record player, by a process which engineers express neatly in algebra and laymen go crazy trying to put in words, a special stereo pickup transmits the two sound patterns separately through its two arms, and each recording is separately amplified and fed to its own speaker. There is some "cross-talk" between the two channels, but not enough to matter in a good machine.

So stereo virtually doubled the need for electronic components all the way from the artists to you. Launched during a severe slump in the sales of records and players, stereo is hailed by the industry as a welcome shot in the arm, and if, as its zealots are convinced, it will make all "monaural" players obsolete in a few years, it will spur the biggest boom since long-playing records hit the market ten years ago. Everyone recalls, however, that it took a while to work the bugs out of LP, and the

growing pains of stereo are far more numerous and confusing, both to manufacturers and to families who are trying to decide if and when they should make the substantial investment required.

Since last summer, stereo record players of various prices and quality have been rushed to salesrooms as fast as factories can turn them out, and thousands of stereo records have been released under about 100 brand names, carrying everything from grand opera to the current pop singers. For the best records heard from the best players under good acoustical conditions, no modest ad-writer need blush over such words as "magnificent," "opulent," or "compelling." You *are there* in the hall, with no coughs or program rattling and the live, participating sensation must be heard to be appreciated. On the other hand, many records labeled "stereo" and many low-priced stereo players may yield re-productions with some transient novelty but little of the quality which discriminating listeners demand.

The stereo bandwagon started rolling before many makers of records and players were quite ready to climb on. The opening gun was fired in October, '57, when the Westrex Corporation, now the leading maker of stereo recording heads, demonstrated its single-groove system before the Audio Engineering Society in New York. Similar systems had been patented by Alan Blumlein of Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd., of England, in 1933, and by Arthur D. Keller and Irad S. Refuse of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1938.

Manufacturers had shown no interest and the patents had expired, but the Westrex show sold record makers on stereo's future. Soon after, Sidney Frey of Audio Fidelity, Inc., stirred the trade by distributing free copies of a demonstration disk with a train going through the house on one face and Dixieland jazz on the reverse. Frey hit the market with the first commercial disks, and before long the whole industry joined the stereo stampede.

The new art is bringing many changes in the recording studios, and there is avid experimentation to get the most out of the double-channel technique. Three microphones are used in most studios, and the sound from the centre mike is evenly distributed between right and left channels. This is done to eliminate the "hole in the middle," spreading the orchestra, in effect, over an entire wall of your living room. If great care is not used in this balancing process, the stereo sound will come out lopsided.

Although listeners are tiring of the "ping pong" effect in early stereo records, this method of "placing" sounds is being used ingeniously to create the illusion of movement in operatic and other recordings. This was dramatically illustrated last winter when the Metropolitan Opera Company produced Macbeth for stereo disks in the ballroom of Manhattan Center. Guided by tape lines on the stage, the cast followed all the movements of a live performance, so that when the record is played, you "see" Lady Macbeth cross the stage in the sleepwalking aria, and the sword duel of Macbeth and MacDuff comes alive as never before in recorded music.

Though some firms have been making two-channel tapes of all their regular LP recordings for the past five years stereo recording has one obvious limitation—it cannot revive past glories. Toscanini, Koussevitzky, young Bing Crosbys and Chevaliers, the early kings of jazz and Sousa's Band are forever imprisoned in a single channel. Ways may be found to simulate them "in the round," but listeners should cling to their one-track treasures. For every stereo record made, a standard "monaural" is also made, so for some time all new recordings will be available to owners of all record players. Stereo enthusiasts predict that the new system will soon take over entirely, but no one knows yet how many people will invest in the more expensive stereo players.

A bewildering variety of players priced from $40 to $1000 or more have appeared in the shops in the last year. You can go stereo in several ways: you can buy a new, fully equipped player; you can buy a new one-channel set which is partially prepared for the

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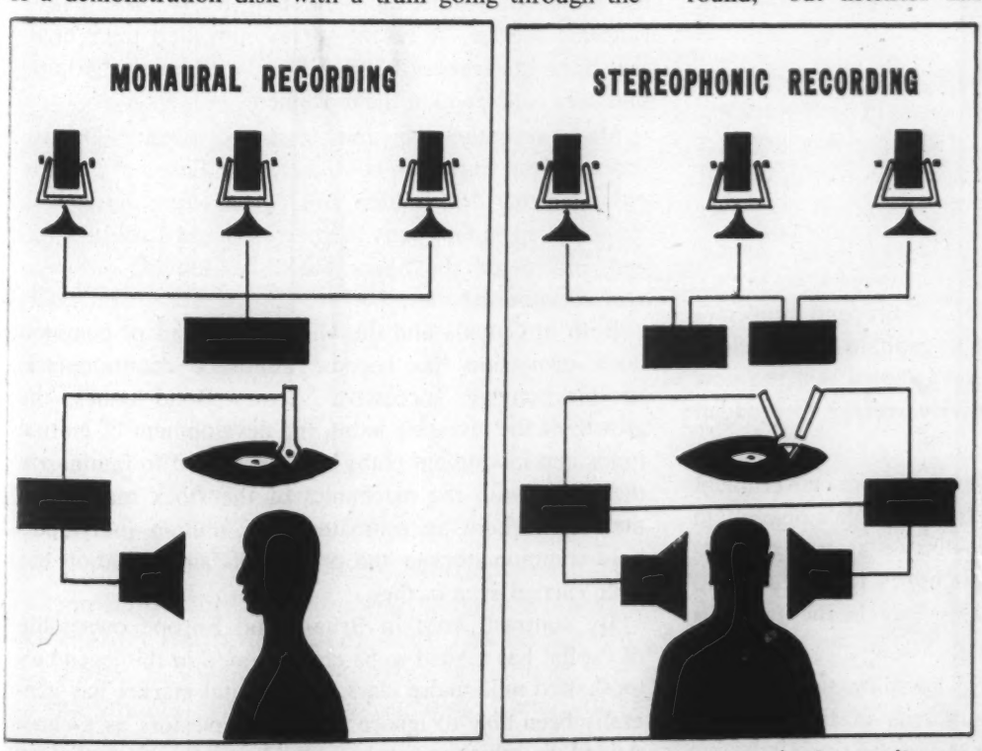

With monaural recordings, sound is heard through only one speaker. Stereophonic recording employs at least three microphones, two speakers, to provide depth, perspective and realism.

Fabulous Volkswagen business is high on list for transfer from state ownership through sale of "people's shares".

People's Capitalism Revitalizes Europe

by David Grenier

A HOUSE WITH A TV aerial, labor-saving appliances, a car in the garage, an insurance policy, a bank account and investments in stocks and bonds—this image of the good life in North America is currently one of this continent's most successful exports to the Old World.

The reasons are plain enough. Both Britain and Western Europe are enjoying their most flourishing period since the halcyon days of the pre-World War I era. The social upheaval occasioned by World War II has meant that wealth is more widely spread than ever before.

Economic comeback and social changes have in fact combined to provide a base for a European property-owning democracy or people's capitalism. Developments in the last few months have shown that the new Britain and Europe are aggressively seeking to broaden this base.

In March of this year, the Adenauer government began pushing its plan for offering "People's Shares" in the $2 billion state industry holdings it is trying to de-nationalise. One of the plums it hopes to turn over to the West German people in this way is the fabulous Volkswagen concern.

In Britain, the spectacle of a booming stock market has whetted the appetite of hundreds of thousands of small investors for owning their share of British industry. One successful medium: unit trusts akin to the mutual funds of North America, owning diversified industrial stocks and offering professional management.

Backed by the full weight of some of the City of London's most august financial institutions—including the house of Rothschild—the unit trusts have had a runaway success. A recent survey indicated their holdings to be in excess of $300 million, with nearly 250,000 investors concerned in the movement.

More recently, the unit trust movement has also spread to the European continent. *The Times* of London estimated that $60 million already has been invested in trusts set up in Germany, Switzerland and Luxembourg, and anticipated the figure could be doubled within a very short period.

Both in Canada and the U.S., the spread of common stock ownership has become almost a commonplace. In this country, successive Victory Bond issues, the growth of the investing habit, the development of mutual funds and investment clubs have all helped to familiarize the public with the mechanics of the stock market. In the U.S—where an estimated nine million individuals hold common stocks—the process of familiarisation has been carried even farther.

By contrast, both in Britain and Europe ownership of capital has tended to be concentrated in the legendary top-hatted millionaire class. The capital market has generally been able to ignore the small investors as a class. Added to which must be considered the fact that in

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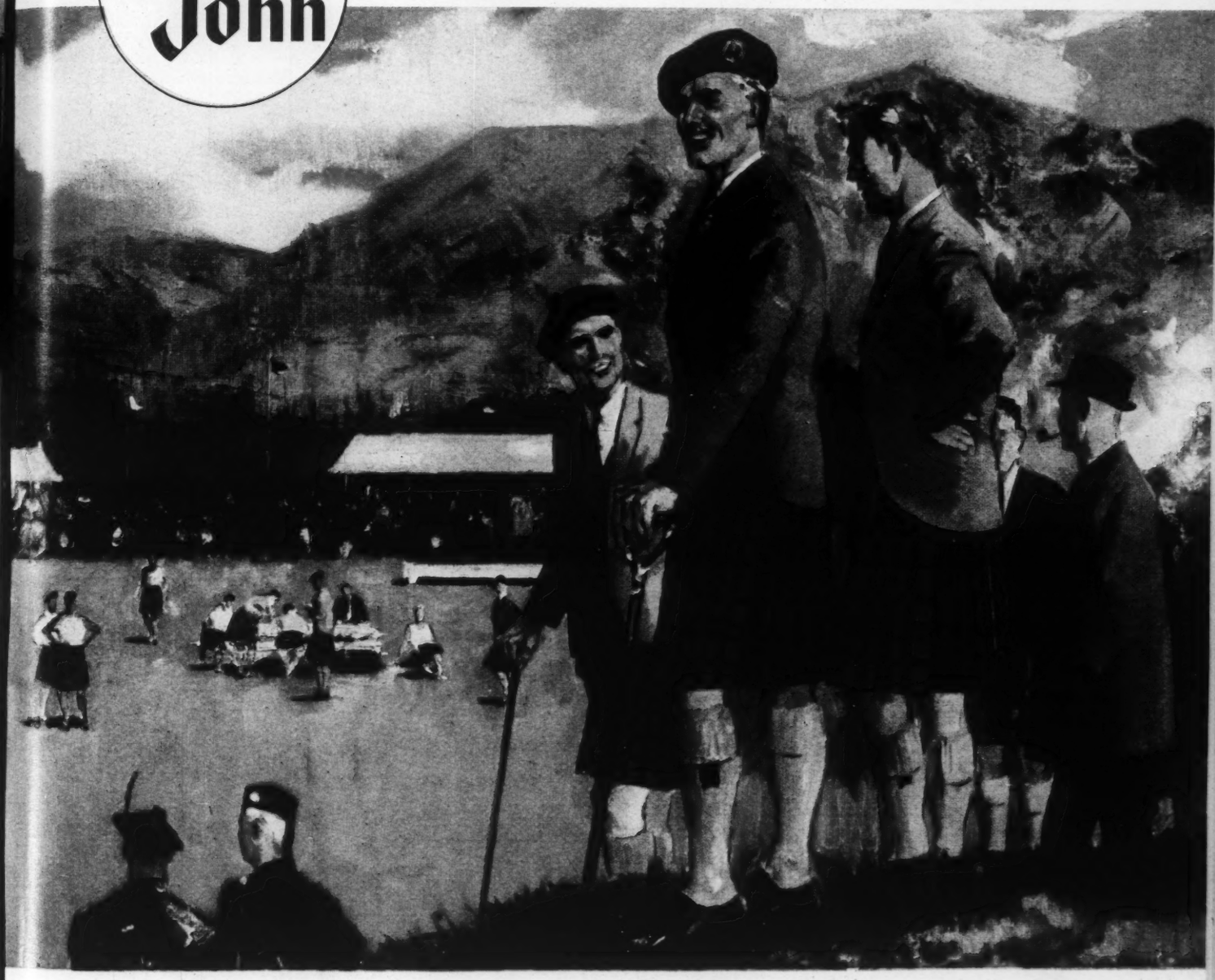

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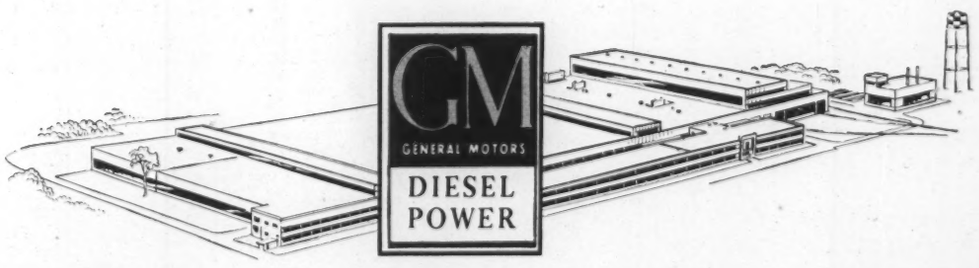

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Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

Wanted: A Businessman

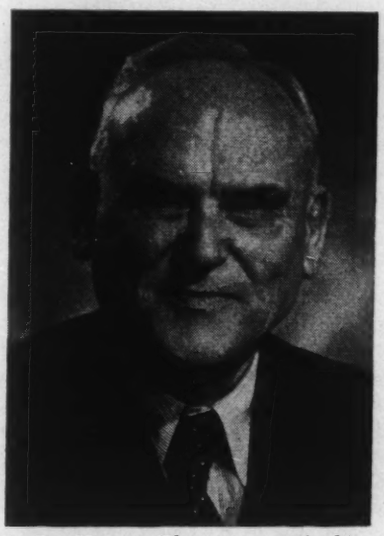
ONE OF THE MORE articulate MPs in the House of Commons is the burly CCF member for Port Arthur, Douglas Fisher. This ex-schoolteacher made a spectacular political debut when he defeated the Liberal strongman, C. D. Howe, in the Lakehead riding in 1957. Since coming to Ottawa he has measured up fully to his early promise. His speeches in the chamber have been thoughtful and well-prepared. His talks outside the house, particularly his earnest criticisms of the Canadian press, have been provocative and constructive. At all times he has shown an admirable reluctance to echo the tirades of his party chieftain, CCF Leader Hazen Argue.

In the recently-concluded Budget Debate, Fisher got off a critique of the present Tory administration which warrants repetition and consideration, particularly by the Tories and their supporters. Said Fisher:

"I have not been able to recognize in that monster (Tory) Party that flows around the sides of this chamber any clear-cut exposition of what I thought they were directly connected with, that is free enterprise, private enterprise, and all the rest. We (socialists) find it quite simple in many cases to cast our votes for most of the measures that are brought in here. This, if I correctly interpret it, indicates that we have a sprawling middle of the road party that is away over on the left . . . The difficulty of a definite position here, in so far as a group or a party that feels it is a socialist party is concerned, is simply that so many of the ideas of democratic socialism have permeated right through this chamber that we have difficulty marking out a clear-cut position."

Here Fisher was pointing out the great anomaly of the present Progressive-Conservative Government: it is a Conservative Government in name only. It has abandoned or ignored almost completely the historic Tory philosophy of encouraging, promoting and strengthening this country's free enterprise system. Instead, it has moved steadily in the opposite direction, harrassing, curbing and discouraging private business at almost every turn by government interference and control. Little wonder that Socialist Fisher has found most of the government's policies so acceptable!

This tendency to abuse private business may stem as much from their ignorance as from the Tories' intention. A close look at the personnel of the present ministry shows that there is no influential member of the present cabinet who has had any substantial business background or training. Certainly not one of the incumbent ministers has a speck of the acumen or experience that was injected into the previous Liberal cabinet by men like C. D. Howe or old Corporation Lawyer Louis St. Laurent. Indeed, one of the few experienced and successful big businessmen on the Tory benches, the Hon. Earl Rowe, was studiously bypassed by Prime Minister Diefenbaker when the present cabinet was being formed.



C. D. Howe: The acumen lacking.

Most of the Diefenbaker nominees, including the omnipotent prime minister himself, are smalltime lawyers turned career politicians, men who have been so absorbed in politics and government through most of their adult lives that they now are convinced that all wisdom resides in the Ottawa bureaucracy. Motivated by this complex, they are steadily building up the government apparatus (it has increased by more than 10,000 employees since the Tories took office) and creating more and more government agencies (e.g. Board of Broadcast Governors, National Energy Board) to lay down Ottawa's guidance to private businessmen. CCFer Fisher has reason to crow that "so many of the ideas of democratic socialism have permeated" the present government. It is doubtful that he and his socialist colleagues, had they been elected 20 months ago, could have accomplished more than the Tories in stifling and inhibiting private enterprise.

This steady encroachment of government into the fields where, under our system, private business has operated so successfully in the past is clearly shown in the Department of Trade and Commerce report on investment in Canada in recent years. In 1957, the last year the Liberals were in office, private investors financed and managed nearly 65 per cent of the nation's business growth. Last year, under the Tories, the privately-managed proportion dropped to 57 per cent.

This year, government economists estimate, it will drop further, close to the point where only about half the money invested in new building, industry and business projects of all kinds in this country will be raised and managed by private investors and businessmen with the capacity as well as the economic responsibility for seeing that the money is well and carefully spent. The other half of all the nation's new business will be financed by the faceless taxpayers, administered by civil servants who have only a theoretical interest in cost, profit or loss, and managed and directed by a government whose leaders' business experience until now has consisted largely of paying the monthly rent for a law office and meeting a payroll for a couple of stenographers.

At the time of writing, the vacancy in Canada's External Affairs Department caused by the death of Secretary of State Sidney Smith has not been filled. The guessing and rumors that Finance Minister Donald Fleming will be given the portfolio are increasing and with them the possibility diminishes that Prime Minister Diefenbaker will go outside Parliament as he did in the case of Sidney Smith, to recruit a non-politician for the external affairs job. Fleming's transfer to the post, if it is made, will necessitate some shuffling in the present cabinet and will present the Prime Minister with an opportunity to add at least one new hand to the ministry.

Why could not the new man be an experienced, top-flight businessman? Diefenbaker has already shown himself not to be averse to the idea of bringing an outsider with special talents into his government. Certainly there is no talent more sorely needed in the present administration than business acumen, an attribute that would earn this government more respect and confidence in the business community and somewhat less admiration from the socialist fringe.

Books

by Robert Weaver

Jacket Design

The Cult of James Bond

One trouble with popular entertainments is that they lend themselves to intellectual patterns but the audience doesn't take them quite so seriously.

SINCE THERE IS NO evidence of a James Bond cult in this country, perhaps I had better begin by explaining some of the circumstances of his reputation abroad. Bond is England's top secret service agent in the ceaseless, underground battle against the Soviet organization SMERSH. He has found a suitable Boswell in Ian Fleming, who must have a rather dubious understanding with some of Bond's superiors to be so knowledgeable about his secret activities.

Mr. Fleming is married to the former Lady Rothermere and is a friend of Sir Anthony Eden. For some years he was foreign manager of *The Sunday Times*. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst and served in naval intelligence during the war. One of the most respectable publishers in the business, Jonathan Cape, distributes Mr. Fleming's reports of Bond's espionage cases. It's all very U indeed.

We are indebted to the files of SMERSH itself for a professional description of Bond: "expert pistol shot, boxer, knife-thrower . . . vices: drink, but not to excess, and women . . . invariably armed with a .25 Beretta automatic carried in a holster under his left arm . . . has been known to carry a knife strapped to his left forearm; has used steel-capped shoes; knows the basic holds of judo . . . holds the secret number 007 (in the British secret service). The double 0 numerals signify an agent who has killed and is privileged to kill on active service. There are believed to be only two other British agents with this authority".

Yet for a man who sometimes wears steel-capped shoes, James Bond is also remarkably U. He makes about £2,000 a year, has a "small but comfortable flat off King's Road", and drives a 1930 Bentley coupé, supercharged. He was a Royal Navy Commander during the war. He is an expert gambler. He knows good food and fine wines, and he has invented his own drink—a martini: "three measures of Gordon's, one of vodka, half a measure of Kina Lillet. Shake it well until it's ice-cold, then add a large thin slice of lemon-peel". Bond is a bachelor, and he has been described as "one of those old-fashioned men who like sleeping with women".

It was in 1953, in a book called *Casino Royale*, that Ian Fleming first ripped aside the veil of mystery that had cloaked Bond's exploits. Bond's assignment on that occasion was to bankrupt Le Chiffre, an agent of SMERSH, by beating him at baccarat. There was a girl in the case, Vesper Lynd, a British agent who was also a double agent for SMERSH. Bond seduced her and briefly considered marrying her, but to save him from disgrace, Vesper committed suicide. For a moment Bond tasted sorrow, but his normal, cruel self-sufficiency soon came to his support.

And so began an annual report by the faithful Ian Fleming of Bond's assignments. *Live and Let Die* (1954): Mr. Big, a Negro agent of SMERSH; jazz, voodoo, the "mixed blood of America"; a girl called Solitaire, and the moment of truth when Bond and the girl were towed, bound together face to face, naked, through a lagoon filled with man-eating fish. *Moonraker* (1955); Sir Hugo Drax, a millionaire who cheats at cards, half-English, half-German, philanthropist and disguised Russian agent; and a girl named Gala. *Diamonds are Forever* (1956); diamond smuggling linked with Espionage, the Spangled Mob of Las Vegas; and a female, professional gambler Tiffany Chase ("I want it all, James. Everything you've ever done to a girl. Now Quickly.").

From Russia, With Love (1957): SMERSH tries to trap and destroy Bond through the agency of a beautiful Russian girl Tania (death with dishonor for England's most dangerous agent); and the girl's superior, the gross Rosa Krebb, nearly succeeds in killing him with a rare poison. *Dr. No* (1958): Bond is sent to investigate the disappearance of two British agents in Jamaica, meets the Chingroes (huge Negro-Chinese half-castes) and Dr. No (six feet, six inches tall, an expert in pain, with steel pincers to replace the hands cut off years before); and there is a girl, Honey, and an enormous sleeping bag.

And now we have Mr. Fleming's report of Bond's assignment to track down Goldfinger. Goldfinger came to England from some dangerous corner of Europe in the late thirties. He built up a chain of pawnshops with a special interest in buying up all forms of gold. For Goldfinger is a man obsessed with gold: "He has a woman once a month . . . . He paints

Ian Fleming: Bond's Boswell.

them gold . . . . He gets some Korean servant to paint them. The man has to leave their backbones unpainted . . . . If their bodies were completely covered with gold paint, the pores of the skin wouldn't be able to breathe. Then they'd die. Afterwards, they're washed down by the Korean with resin or something. Goldfinger gives them a thousand dollars and sends them away".

Bond first meets Goldfinger by accident and exposes him as a cheat at cards. They meet again and play eighteen holes of golf for a ten thousand dollar bet. Goldfinger cheats steadily, and to win the match, Bond has to pull off a dramatic piece of dishonesty. Meanwhile, the Bank of England, alarmed by the amount of gold that Goldfinger is smuggling out of the country, asks the secret service for assistance, and Bond is assigned to the case. Bond discovers that Goldfinger is a paymaster for SMERSH. He is captured outside Goldfinger's hideout in Switzerland and smuggled into the United States, where Goldfinger plans to bring off the coup of his criminal career.

For Goldfinger has decided to steal all the gold in Fort Knox. He calls a meeting of the leaders of six American gangs: the Purple Gang of Detroit; the Shadow Syndicate, Miami and Havana; The Machine, Chicago; the Spangled Mob, Las Vegas; Unione Siciliano (Mafia); and the Cement Mixers, Harlem, New York. This last organization is unusual. Its leader is Pussy Galore, who, as Goldfinger explains to Bond, is "the only woman who runs a gang in America . . . She was a trapeze artiste . . . . The team was unsuccessful, so she trained them as burglars, cat burglars. It grew into a gang of outstanding ruthlessness. It is a Lesbian organization . . . ."

Bond frustrates Goldfinger's plan to rob Fort Knox, but Goldfinger and his Korean servant escape and hijack the BOAC plane on which Bond is returning to England. Goldfinger has eliminated all the gang leaders except Pussy Galore, and she throws in her hand with Bond. Bond destroys the Korean servant, then Goldfinger, and finally the plane; only he and Pussy Galore are left alive. There is a wistful final scene between them when Pussy turns out to be all woman after all ("He said, 'They told me you only liked women.' She said, 'I never met a man before.' ").

A year ago, when *Dr. No* was published in England, a long analysis of Bond's assignments, "The Case of Mr. Fleming" by Bernard Bergonzi, was published in England's monthly magazine *The Twentieth Century*. At about the same time Paul Johnson wrote an article, "Sex, Snobbery and Sadism", for *The New Statesman* which begins "I have just finished what is, without doubt, the nastiest book I have ever read". In Mr. Johnson's political hands James Bond became a reflection of everything that's wrong with the welfare

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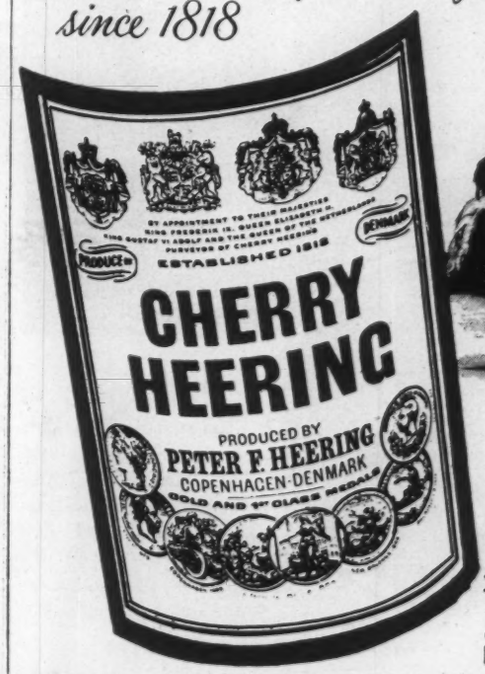

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state and even a partial explanation of tortures in Cyprus and Algiers. Perhaps some of the trouble was that Bond's earlier exploits had been praised by the most influential journals in England: *The Listener, The Times Literary Supplement, The Manchester Guardian, The Observer,* and — *The New Statesman.*

Mr. Johnson referred to George Orwell's famous essay "Raffles and Miss Blandish", and Mr. Bergonzi compared Bond, to his discredit, with an equally famous secret agent of an earlier day, Richard Hannay, whose adventures were so faithfully recorded by John Buchan. There may be more similarities between the two men than Mr. Bergonzi was prepared to admit. Hannay was certainly U, and in the end he was knighted, an honor that Bond has not yet achieved. Hannay was a snob, as Bond is a snob, but he lacked Bond's cynical, disenchanted, postwar understanding of the world. Both Hannay and Bond are often heedless and a little stupid, but they have luck and enormous courage and physical endurance. They share what seems to be an instinctive, English mistrust of the lesser breeds: Hannay used to worry about the Jews; Bond has far more sophisticated, but curious and ambiguous responses to Negroes and the half-caste Chingroes.

Hannay is one of Bond's ancestors, but the true family connection must be discovered elsewhere. Perhaps writers for *The New Statesman* and *The Twentieth Century* ought to be forgiven certain deficiencies since they lack the advantages of our North American education. The authentic atmosphere of James Bond's adventures is the dark, twisted, exotic world of the famous Dr. Fu Manchu.

It's a pity to blow up the whole idea and so I've a suggestion to make: When Bond himself gets out of hand, his superior M puts him on night duty at headquarters or through a course of routine training. Maybe Jonathan Cape, Mr. Fleming's English publisher, should borrow M to bring Mr. Fleming back into line.

One trouble with popular entertainments is that they lend themselves so beautifully to intellectual patterns, but it isn't always easy to prove that the audience takes them quite so seriously. To a writer in *The New Statesman* or *The Twentieth Century,* James Bond is a vicious symbol of the popular imagination, and a book like *Dr. No* can only be discussed with anger and distrust. To me, and I suspect, to most other readers, *Dr. No* belongs to the world of Fu Manchu. What is wrong with *Goldfinger* is that it seems determined at last to give the game away: to answer Bond's critics Mr. Fleming has been incautious enough to record this wild, improbable spoof.

Goldfinger, by Ian Fleming—pp. 318—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Documentation and Reality

AS A RECORD of human behavior, events and personalities, the newsreel documentary is of course invaluable. But it is bound to be partial and even to some extent distorted. The camera may not lie, but the final results are inevitably shaped to some extent by the point of view of both the man who edits the documentary and the audience that views it.

For instance, a documentary on the Russo-Finnish war was accepted tolerantly when issued during World War II. At that time it seemed to even the liberal thinkers that with Germany in possession of Poland the Soviet was justified in seizing any vantage point possible. Twenty years later, Twentieth Century incorporated a surreptitiously obtained newsreel record of the Russo-Finnish war into an effective anti-communist television propaganda program. Nothing had altered in the interval except the political climate.

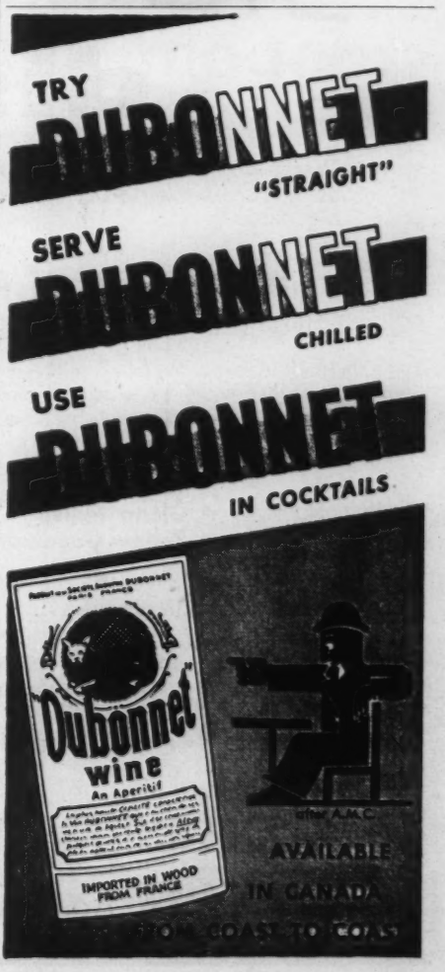
Generally speaking a documentary is no more authentic than the surface it presents; and the surface can hardly escape manipulation. Since he must not only provide drama and continuity but compress his material into the time-space allotment grudgingly diverted from Westerns, the documentarian has no alternative but to cut and condense. This means he can give us little more than a rapid digest of his subject; and a digest reveals comparatively little about a period or a personality. At best the photographic record can recall events. It can't recreate the tone and flavor of the past.

"Russo-Finnish War": Changed climate.

In this respect at least the soundtrack is often far more vividly evocative than the actual film. In *Jazz Age*, for instance the popular songs of the Twenties, ("Hallelujah", "Yes Sir, that's my Baby", and the nostalgic "Bye-bye Blackbird") served as background music, and the result, for any survivor of the Twenties, was to eliminate the decades in between. He had only to shut his eyes to the screen to be right back in that vanished period. It was when he opened them that the past became at once recognizable and outlandish. Was it possible that someone loved and even married the women who wore those disfiguring clothes and obliterating hats? And did people actually take a motorist's pride in that preposterous little puddle-jumper the Model T?

The Model T turned up again in *The Life of Teddy Roosevelt*, adding its own sly note of comedy to an era and a figure always touched with an endearing period absurdity. The film itself was old and warped and it was run off at a slightly accelerated speed; so that in spite of a respectful script, the production left one feeling that the people of half a century ago not only looked and moved but actually *felt* differently from ourselves; were, in fact, altogether quaint and funny.

"Life of Teddy Roosevelt": Sly comedy.



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"Kaiser to Fuhrer": Survival struggle.

Actually the people in those old newsreels felt about themselves exactly as we feel about ourselves today. It never occurred to them that their movies were jerky, or that the Model T was ridiculous, or that their policemen wore funny hats. Our own indulgent attitude seems to be based purely on technical superiority. Since our machines are cleverer it naturally seems to follow that we are cleverer ourselves.

There was no trace of this special attitude in the recent film *From Kaiser to Führer,* which covered the period of the Weimar Republic from 1919 to 1933. The people in this film were dressed with a kind of timeless shabbiness. There were few cars on the streets and the ones that passed excited no comment, since people living under the triple pressure of defeat, revolution and a lunatic inflation have little interest in any mechanics beyond the mechanics of survival. Then when recovery began, the film took on a different tone—moral reprobation for the profiteers and careless night-clubbers, pride in the new German achievements — including Max Reinhardt's old silent film, *Metropolis.*

Whatever its shortcomings, there is no substitute for the on-the-spot newsreel documentary. The "re-enacted" documentary, whether of the Nuremberg Trials or of some such episode as the recent *Ordeal of the Normandie* seem empty and theatrical by comparison. This is largely no doubt because the re-enactment is undertaken by professional actors, and there is no disguising a professional actor. His voice, his trained articulacy and timing, his bodily movements, invariably betray him, (e.g. Melvyn Douglas as the late Stalin).

However accomplished a performer he may be, an actor dashing across a corpse-strewn street under the eye of a friendly camera can't convey the sheer animal desperation of the revolutionary heading for protection under direct fire from a corner machine-gun.

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Chess

by D. M. LeDain

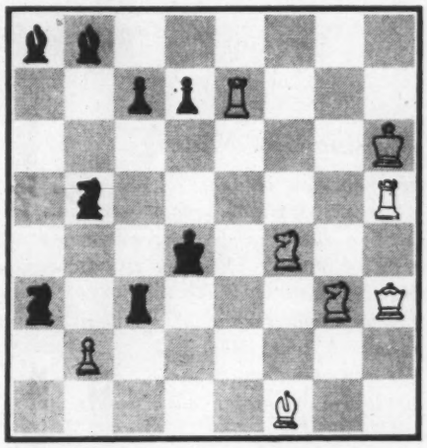
WHEN GRANDMASTER Jacques Mieses (1865-1954) arrived in England some years ago, seeking asylum from Nazi persecution, he was greeted by a chess fan with, "I beg your pardon, but are you Mister Myses?" "No," was the reply, "Not Mister Myses, but Meister Mieses!"

His vigorous old age was aided by a life-long Spartan regimen, which he alleviated by indulgence in wild and reckless chess. A course which seldom won tournaments but often netted him the brilliancy prize!

White: J. Mieses, Black: F. J. Marshall. 1.P-K4, P-K4; 2.P-Q4, PxP; 3.P-QB3, PxP; 4.B-QB4, PxP; 5.BxP, P-Q3; 6.Kt-K2, Kt-QB3; 7.Castles, B-K3; 8.B-Q5!, Kt-B3; 9.Q-Kt3, Q-B1; 10.Kt-B4, Kt-Q1?; 11. BxKt, PxB; 12.Kt-R5, P-QB3; 13.R-K1!, B-K2; 14.Q-KB3, R-KKt1; 15.KtxPch, BxKt; 16.QxB, PxB; 17.PxP, R-Kt3; 18.Q-R8ch, K-Q2; 19.Kt-B3!!, BxP?; 20.Q-K8ch, K-B2; 21.KtxBch, K-Kt1; 22.QR-B1, Kt-B3; 23.RxKt, PxR; 24.R-Kt1 mate. The "Epaulette Mate".

Solution of Problem No. 217, (Barulin). Key, 1.Q-R3.

Problem No. 218, by A. Bottacchi. White mates in two. (8 + 8)



Competition Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

YOUNG TED'S doing well in his little store on Bay Road. It was quite an idea, to sell reproductions of popular pictures.

I was in his place last week and thought his things good value. Just three different prices. $4, $6, and $12, all complete with frames. "How are you doing?" I asked.

"Coming along fine," replied Ted. "For the six days of last week sales came to exactly $62 every day."

That was something! "Mostly the four dollar pictures?" I suggested, although some of his $12 range looked tempting.

Ted grinned. "Maybe. I did sell just twenty-one of them in the week, but each day I sold at least one at each price," he told me. "It was funny. Each day the total was one picture more than the previous day."

An old lady came in then, so I left the store. But perhaps you can figure out how many he had sold at each price on the Thursday of that week. (100)

For rules and prizes see Page 48.

Splitting Hairs

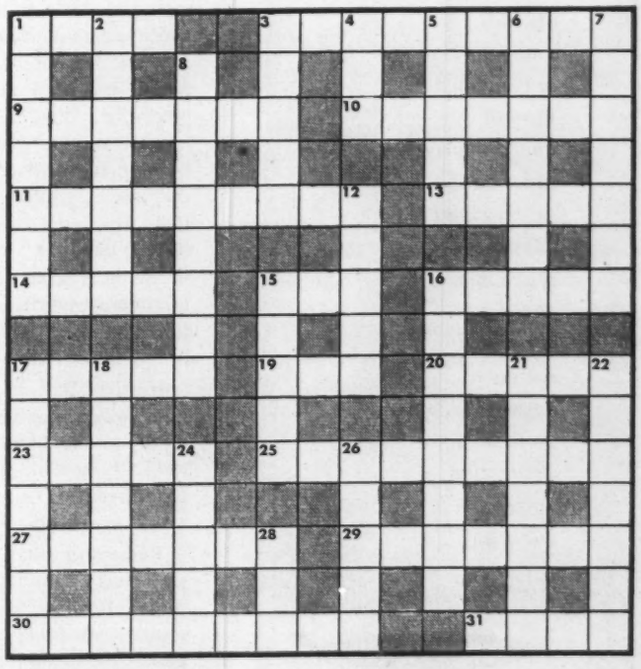
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 If we change her, it should be done legally. (4)
3 See 30
9 He brews without any space here in the country. (7)
10 A 31, 20? Certainly, and not back to front. (7)
11 Yet you won't be able to keep this forever under your hat, madame. (9)
13 It sounds like a camera. (5)
14 Most of it is here, and there it is! (5)
15 One with this could make an anagram of 14. (3)
16 A number get the spade work done. (5)
17 Coughs and nags. (5)
19 Not necessary for one who has had hair-raising experiences. (3)
20 "Babies haven't any hair; Old men's heads are just as bare; Between the cradle and the grave Lies a 17D and a . . . ." (5)
23 I get a bang out of the Mohammedan world. (5)
25 Hairdresser? All keyed up to let you in. (9)
27 A 17D for sailors? (4, 3)
29 Did the fort lie in clover? (7)
30, 3. Disturbing thieves, a robber fell from this Spanish clipper. (3,6,2,7)
31 A fitting place for a 19. (4)

DOWN

1 Beat your favorite animal because it got wet outside? You dog! (7)
2 Does it refer to change of habitat at Christmas? (3, 4)
3 No pie, I suppose. (5)
4 What you do under a dryer when it's over. (3)
5 Has it been proven alchemists produced it? (5)
6 There's nothing in what the sirens were doing to cause frowning. (7)
7 A neat leg should appear so. (7)
8 Discussting people! They're either for or against something. (8)
12 Useful to a strapping fellow. (5)
15 Dryer after a 20 yet probably wetter. (5)
16 Aids rest? Well, hardly! (8)
17 See 20. (7)
18 At 30's this you should get cut rates. That'll teach you! (7)
21 A fat chance you'll have of getting this. (7)
22 What the dragon did to the fire. (7)
24 23 looks to the east for it. (5)
26 Supply food, but not only for the cat. (5)
28 Put this by and you're 21. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Dictatorship
8, 12. A hard nut to crack
9, 22. Boatmen
10 Odor
12 See 8
13 Eddy
14 Magic
16 Stink
17 Odd
19 Tun
21, 7. Ireland
22 See 9
23 Voice
25 Crept
28 Acre
30 Limbo
31 Sing
32 Aria
33 Properties
35 Afterthought

DOWN

1 Dehydrate
2 Cur
3 Arnica
4 Outcast
5 Shocking
6 Imbued
7 See 21A
11 Rain
15, 9. Gunboat
17 Ore
18 Dependent
20 Collapse
21 Iris
24 Comfort
26 Behalf
27 Bolero
29 Care
34, 9. Tugboat (467)

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Gold & Dross

Net earnings and cash flow - - - A decline in chemical industry - - - Picking the berries at the top - - - Revised thinking on nickel ores.

Hudson Bay Mining

How do you account for Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting, which earned only $2.68 a share in 1958, commanding a price of almost 25 times its earnings? They used to say back in the 20's that a price-earnings ratio of 10 to one was proper. I find things like the Hudson Bay price-earnings ratio, and many other investment matters, quite confusing.—J.H., Calgary.

Most people find investment matters confusing but very few admit it, especially if they are customers' men.

In your case, the confusion partly springs from not distinguishing net earnings and cash flow. Besides its net—or profit after all charges—of $2.68 a share in 1958 Hudson Bay wrote off an additional sum of almost $1 a share on depreciation, depletion and allowance for losses through exploration. If this dollar is taken into consideration, it reduces the price-earnings ratio. The point is that while the assets are being depreciated, they are not suffering attrition. While in a general sense, any plant will become obsolete, a mining plant continues to have value so long as there are ore measures to sustain it.

Hudson Bay has a healthy ore position, notwithstanding the reduction in reserves in the Flin Flon area during 1958 to 12.9 million tons from 14.1 million. Concurrently, reserves in the Snow Lake area were unchanged at 5.3 million tons.

Remember that ore reserves are conservatively calculated and the chance of them affording many more years' operation than they suggest is extremely good. For example, Waite Amulet and Teck-Hughes mines have been in a state of near exhaustion, insofar as official ore reserves are concerned, for many years. Yet they continue to operate.

Another consideration with Hudson Bay, and apparently one whose effect has not been lost on the market, is the prospect of continuity through its metal-making activities. Both mining and metal-making enterprises can operate independently of each other although they should reach their greatest profitability when combined under the one ownership. Metal-making companies traditionally do custom work for, or buy concentrates from, independent shippers. Thus a metal maker can function on outside shipments even if it runs out of ore. There is, of course, little chance of the latter development at Hudson Bay in our time.

The above comments may help you to understand the economics of the metal business and lead you into speculative thinking about other aspects of the modern, highly interesting economy. Most investors are confused because they look for tips instead of exercising the grey matter.

Incidentally, forget the 20's. The quality of the speculative thinking of that time is best evident in the depression of the 30's.

Canadian Industries

Please explain why Canadian Industries Limited suffered a decline in business in 1958.—M.H., Montreal.

Tied closely to resources development, Canadian Industries naturally feels fluctuations in this area. The decline of one per cent in sales in 1958—to $140.8 million from the 1957 figure of $142.7 million—reflects reduced volume in explosives and detonators. Use of explosives by uranium mines increased, but requirements of iron-ore, nickel and other base-metal mines were lower. Demand from the construction industry decreased, reflecting the near completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Trans-Canada pipeline. Competition for reduced markets was intensified and the trend to replacement of high explosives by lower priced ammonium nitrate blasting agents was more pronounced than in 1958.

But while the company was feeling the adverse affects of a buyers' market in the above areas, it was doing better in others. Total sales of chemicals exceeded those of the previous year as a result of increased productive capacity and the requirements of new consumers. A further increase in uranium refining resulted in much higher sales of sulphuric and nitric acids.

The company's name is synonymous with paints, and retail sales in 1958 against showed substantial advances. Increases were also recorded in polythene, "terylene" and fertilizers. Sales of coated fabrics were maintained as a result of the development of improved materials for automotive and industrial uses. The continuing popularity of hunting and target shooting, together with an intensified marketing program, was responsible for sales of sporting ammunition again increasing.

From the foregoing it is apparent that CIL has a strong and diversified position in the chemicals industry and it is in this context rather than in that of a decline in sales in one line that its position should be appraised.

Canada Wire

How do you like Canada Wire Class "B" stock?—S.M., Edmonton.

Canada Wire "B" stock appears quite attractive. Paying an indicated 60 cents per year, the stock yields more than 4%. at recent levels. Latest quarterly declaration was 15 cents a share, a cut from the 20 cents formerly paid, and a reflection of the decline in earnings in 1958.

Net earnings for 1958 were $503,193 versus $921,123 in 1957 although profit declined by a smaller ratio— to $1,659,-789 from $2,435,857. The greater rate of decline of net earnings largely reflects the provision of $965,276 for depreciation versus $889,301 the previous year, plus startup expenses at new plants.

Owing to the relatively low level of business activity during the past year, directors did not feel justified in writing off full depreciation permitted by the Income Tax Act as had been the general practice formerly. In order to conserve cash resources, however, full depreciation was claimed for Income Tax purposes as permitted by the Act.

The position of the wire and cable industry is paradoxical. Working largely with copper, which is experiencing a resurgence of boom conditions, the wire and cable maker faces a temporarily reduced domestic market as a result of a decline in industrial construction and reduced expansion programs in the mining and natural resources fields. Concurrently, the industry has expanded its productive facilities.

Canada Wire should be appraised against a background of mounting electrification and the prospective expansion of the Canadian economy along with a swing to higher living standards. The company is now well equipped and in an excellent position to serve the market and to benefit from any improvement in business. It made capital additions of $2.8 million in 1958. Officials look to

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By order of the Board.

K. W. Kernaghan,
Secretary

Toronto, April 22, 1959

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable June 15th, 1959 to shareholders of record May 15th, 1959.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. Windeler,
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some improvement in profits in 1959 and it would not be surprising if this partially reflected success in efforts to reduce costs. The manufacturing industry in Canada has been picking the berries off the top of the bush for several years and, under these conditions, costs tended to rise. But now that it's working lower down on the shrubbery, industry is becoming more cost-conscious.

A factor to which investment analysts attach importance is the overall position of a company. Continuity, and length of establishment, has considerable to do with any company's prosperity. The universal human experience is that it is almost impossible to kill a customer, all other things being equal, unless you hit him over the head with an axe. People are creatures of habit—and buyers are people, regardless of what salesmen say.

The investor looking at Canada Wire should paste it in his hat that it has been in business for many years, and the increment of this increases progressively.

Sherritt Gordon

Sherritt Gordon Mines looks like an attractive situation only for its lack of dividends. When do you think it will commence to pay the same?—L.F., Medicine Hat.

Estimated capital expenditures of $3.9 million for completion of construction at Lynn Lake and expansion of ammonia facilities at Fort Saskatchewan, along with retirement of approximately $1.9 million bonds, preclude the possibility of Sherritt paying dividends in 1959. There is, however, still considerable to attract the investor to this situation.

Sherritt is a going concern in the nickel industry. It has an economical process of making metal plus adequate reserves of ore to sustain the operation. The nickel industry is dominated by the giant International Nickel Co.; nonetheless there is ample reason for believing that the position of smaller producers such as Sherritt is strong. Nickel consumers probably welcome the presence of producers other than International Nickel since this gives them bargaining leverage.

Thinking about nickel has undergone radical revision since the discovery of International Nickel's low-grade deposits in northern Manitoba, now under development. This has minimized the prospect of any increase in the price of the metal in the foreseeable future. The nickel business will become more competitive but Sherritt seems to be well situated to provide a quality product and there is every indication that it will be able to sell it.

The investor should not lose sight of the continuity which is a built-in feature of the metal-making industry. Sherritt

can be reasonably expected to supplement concentrates from its own mines with those from other deposits which are discovered from time to time. The possibility of the company finding other commercial nickel deposits is also worthy of consideration. So the investor should let his sights range beyond an appraisal of Sherritt limited to existing ore measures, substantial though they are.

Iron in Temagami

I was reading an item on a company called North American Rare Metals which is working an iron property up around Temagami, Ont. What do you think of it?—B.A., Victoria.

North American Rare Metals proposes to investigate its Temagami iron property underground and concurrently to examine the possibilities of turning out iron pellets. It is to sink a shaft and undertake a $1 million development program. The company has upwards of $500,000 in the till, recently issuing 400,000 shares at $1 a share, and granting options on three blocks of 200,000 shares each at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 a share.

Underground work will take the form of a shaft to a depth of 1,250 feet plus lateral work on the 1200 horizon and drilling. The aim is to take bulk samples for test in a pilot plant.

Surface drilling has suggested a large body of low-grade iron for which ambitious plans are being discussed. The project would involve a large capital outlay, and the chances of financial support are dependent on the extent to which officials' hopes for the property are substantiated by underground investigation and milling tests.

Hope for the property's possibilities partly rests on its location, within 150 miles of Georgian Bay and water shipping to the steel industry clustered around the Great Lakes. Time will tell.

In Brief

Are uraniums looking any better?—S.W., Niagara Falls.

Still nothing to enthuse about.

Has Pickle Crow found anything new yet?—B.R., Ottawa.

No; but give it a chance. It has hardly launched its new program.

Any hope of a revival at Brunswick Mining?—M.J., Halifax.

Wouldn't look for it until lead-zinc markets improve.

Anything new at Violamac? — M.G., Windsor.

Exploring a property in the Porcupine district.

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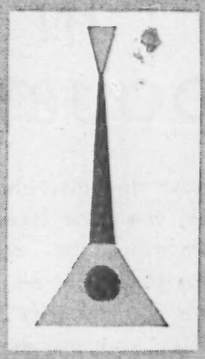

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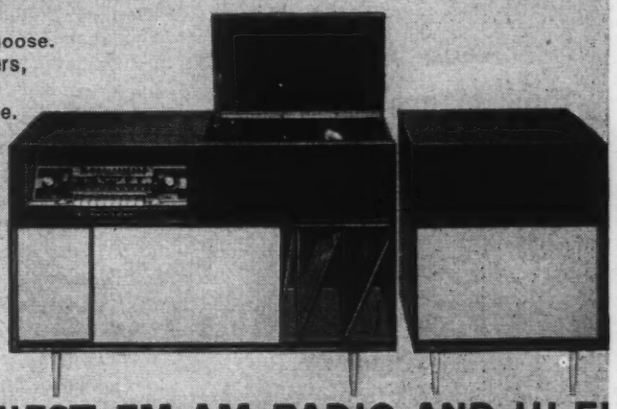

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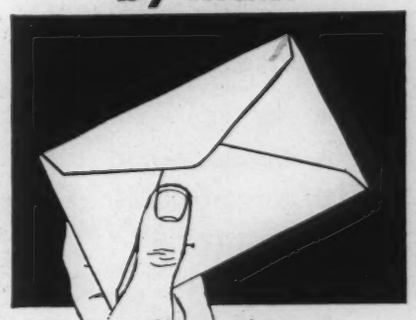

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Theatre

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

ments? Where are the artists and "star" personalities that are larger than life and touched with greatness? Where are those plays, and books, and songs, and paintings, that reach out and grasp our hearts in their truth and beauty?

The Canadian Theatre, in the two years I have been away, continues to play it safe. The crying need of the theatre is to need it, and I play with the words purposely. As a people, Canadians are rarely rude, rarely courageous, rarely beatnik, rarely anything but cautious and adequate. We are painfully logical and practical, so much so that only after we have spanned a continent with highways and railway lines, founded an economy where our dollar is worth more than the American one, only then can we devote a little of our energies to our cultural growth. But we have a good railway, and a good dollar, and we may yet have a good culture. It comes better late than never, and the economic situation has given the cultural minority something to struggle against, a necessary condition for a valid artistic expression.

There is one great danger, however. Since Canada in the eyes of the world should have a culture as good as its dollar, Canadians have accepted the need more as a social-economic necessity than an artistic one. It is a false foundation, and as much the artist's fault as the public's. Canadian artists have failed to create art that makes genuine and deep-seated demands on the emotions of its audience. We have yet to involve that audience, a second-gear art deserves (and gets) second-gear response.

Even Stratford, our one great innovation, tends to be treading water and merely maintaining standards, instead of at least exploring its Cinderella potential, the full utilization of an experimental stage by a classical Canadian company. Where is the policy blueprint for developing and training Canadian administrators and leading actors? Why are the same mistakes of simple business procedure still being made, the same errors of judgement in gauging the quickening Canadian tempo?

What for instance, is the point of cancelling out the opportunity one young Canadian director could have in learning to work on that difficult stage, by appointing two of them? It is almost ludicrous enough for a tug-of-war sketch for Spring Thaw: "Did you wish to say something to the actors, Monsieur Gascon?" "Non, non, après vous, Mister McCowan."

To the Canadian performer who asks should I leave the country, I say "yes", if you need to try your wings in another climate; "yes", if you need to find the self-confidence to express yourself honestly; "yes", if you need to go away to discover yourself, your profession, and your country. You are not doing yourself or the theatre any good if you are tentative and comfortable. The fifth democratic freedom is the freedom to make a mistake, and we need a few bold gambles at the moment.

It is one of those gambles which will shift our second-gear nationalism into high.

Expropriation

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

are approximately parallel but no co-operation is entertained. The Hydro lines could quite effectively have been placed along the fence line on either side of the highway property.

It is such cases as these which make the thoughtful landowner question whether the virtually indiscriminate use of expropriation powers can be justified. That they are necessary to some extent is not questioned, but when they come to be used instead of reasonable, straightforward negotiations they can only fall into disrepute.

The whole picture is further clouded by the existence of boards set up by legislative assemblies which have constituted themselves both judge and executioner. Ontario Hydro, for instance, points to the existence of a third party to whom the landowner may appeal for an impartial estimate of land values. A blind eye is turned upon the fact that the arbiter is a former hydro employee who is paid by the same government to which Hydro itself is responsible.

There are of course further steps which may be taken if no satisfactory agreement is possible. But these further legal proceedings have a hollow ring on several counts. The sum involved to the land owner may not be great enough to warrant the work and worry involved in protracted legal proceedings. In the case of the farmer, operating a farm single handed, the physical problems in running his farm and also attending court between the hours of, perhaps, ten and four-thirty, may be insurmountable. There are cases of highway expropriations which are still dragging on after three years. Small wonder then that only one per cent of the landowners affected by either the hydro or highways expropriation ever finish the course of the legal obstacle race. It would be rather too charitable to attribute the preponderance of "voluntary" settlements to an indication of mutual satisfaction.

The dice are loaded rather heavily against the farmer, who may be experiencing his first and only bout with the law, which, as has been observed before, "is an ass".

He will find it hard to obtain competent legal counsel, conversant with land usage.

He himself will be unused to expressing himself in public and his witnesses will similarly be limited in their ability to get a point of view adequately conveyed. By contrast, his opponents (and by now he could be excused as thinking of them as such) have the benefit of years of experience in this type of thing. Their counsel is well versed in the gimmicks which will succeed and may get away with a very lop-sided presentation. In support of his case he will have high-priced appraisers and other technical help, which cannot be indifferent to the source of its income.

None of these problems is insurmountable; in fact, the solution lies in some reasonable co-operation and good faith on both sides. Instead of purchasing land strips, whenever reasonable access will no longer be possible, outright purchase should be far more widely utilized. Otherwise the land, if left with the farmer, is either no longer economic or must be sold in a buyers' market as he will be obliged to rely solely upon the desire of any adjoining property owners who may desire an additional acreage.

In the case of easements several changes are necessary. Firstly, several utilities could combine their use of a utility right-of-way—instead of several within a few miles. Secondly, where excavation is necessary, stripping of the top soil would be a small additional cost and would permit the speedy rehabilitation of land.

This then is not a narrow argument against necessary powers of compulsion but rather that they be used with far greater intelligence and understanding.

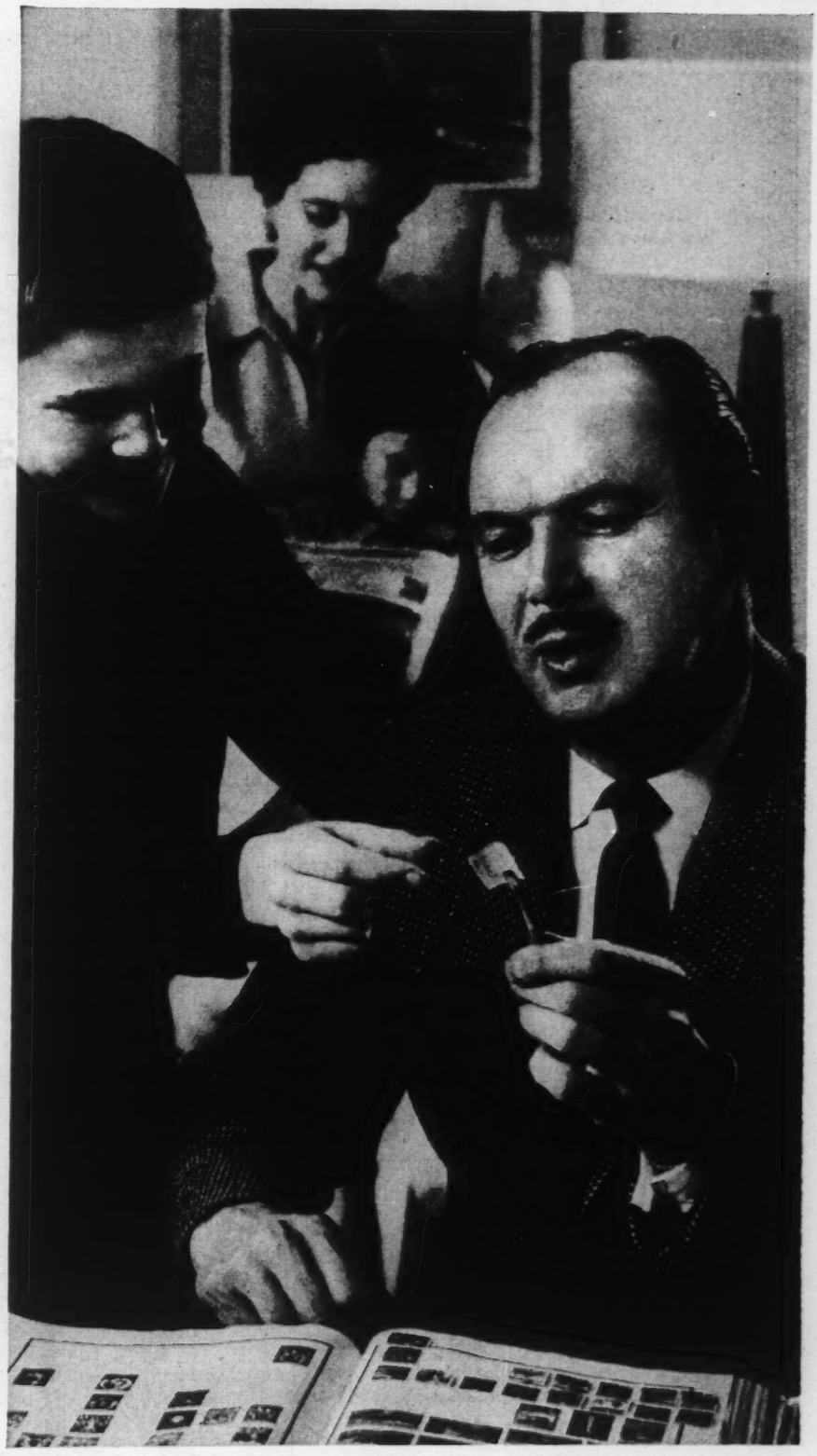
Stereo Sound

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

extra stereo units which you plan to buy later; or you can convert your present player to stereo by installing the new pickup cartridge and adding an amplifier and speaker which match the quality of your present ones.

There are about 50 different stereo pickups on the market, priced from less than $5 to several hundred. If you simply install a new pickup in your present player, you can play both standard and stereo records but will get no stereo effect; if you buy a full stereo player, you may also enjoy the room-filling sound of your present records broadcast from two speakers but you *cannot* play stereo records on your present player without alterations — it probably will ruin them.

Stereo pioneers use a rule of thumb that the twin speakers should be at least eight feet apart to get the true stereo effect. The distance varies with the size, shape and acoustical properties of the room. If you put the speakers too far apart, you seem to hear two players, separated by a gap of silence. By experimenting you can



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By Order of the Board.
R. R. MERIFIELD, Secretary.
Montreal, April 27, 1959.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 287

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents (50¢) per share** upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of June, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1959.

By order of the Board.
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que.,
April 14, 1959.

place them so that you get the "solid sound" which is stereo's reason for existence. If the player is properly made and the speakers well placed, the voice of a soloist should appear to come from a spot halfway between the speakers. Small stereo players with speakers fixed in the cabinet may do for small rooms, but the movable speaker greatly increases the chances of good listening.

Whatever equipment is used, good stereo demands cooperation from the listener, as does good hi-fi, and when all the chips are down it should appeal most of all to a dedicated clientele. The less exacting millions who are still happy with obsolete one-speaker boxes may close their ears and wallets to stereo's march of progress.

This may take will-power, for stereo is approaching from another flank. Several big corporations are plotting to build right- and left-handed sound into radio and TV sets, and the chances are they will do it. Last February the Perry Como show mounted the first public demonstration of the Bell Telephone Laboratories' new stereo method for radio and TV. By plugging in a radio a few feet from the screen viewers got stereo's "solid music" and directional effects.

Westinghouse, RCA and others have demonstrated systems for sending the two stereo signals over a standard AM broadcast band. They are separated when received and piped through two speakers. Zenith has shown a novel method for sending stereo programs over a single FM band. Sound from the right and left mikes are dispatched through the air in alternate bits a thousandth of a second long, then the signals are unscrambled by a special receiver and routed through corresponding speakers.

The various plans are being weighed by communications authorities. And if all these gadgets don't drown out one-track music, there are other secret weapons, like stereo music for automobiles. Surrender may be inevitable.

Education

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

required to have some education beyond the elementary school. Before 1940 it was not unusual for teachers in many Canadian elementary schools to be certified with only two or three years of high school education.

Surely it is unreasonable to expect that teachers who were only one or two grades in advance of their best pupils could ensure that the three R's or, indeed, anything else, were given the attention they deserved. Secondly, textbooks and teaching methods in these old schools were such as to make one wonder how reading, writing and arithmetic were learned at all. An examination of things taught and emphasized indicates that those who become competent in these subjects did so in spite of some of the texts and methods, and not because of them.

If it could be avoided, no occasion was given for a pupil to think out or devise a solution of his own, or understand a procedure he was learning to follow. Obedience to the rule was the great desideratum. Learning the definition was the important thing. As someone has wryly said, youngsters could define a moose, but they wouldn't have recognized the animal had they seen it.

What do we find in the old texts? What did the pupils have to learn? In an Arithmetic text, widely used at one time, ap-

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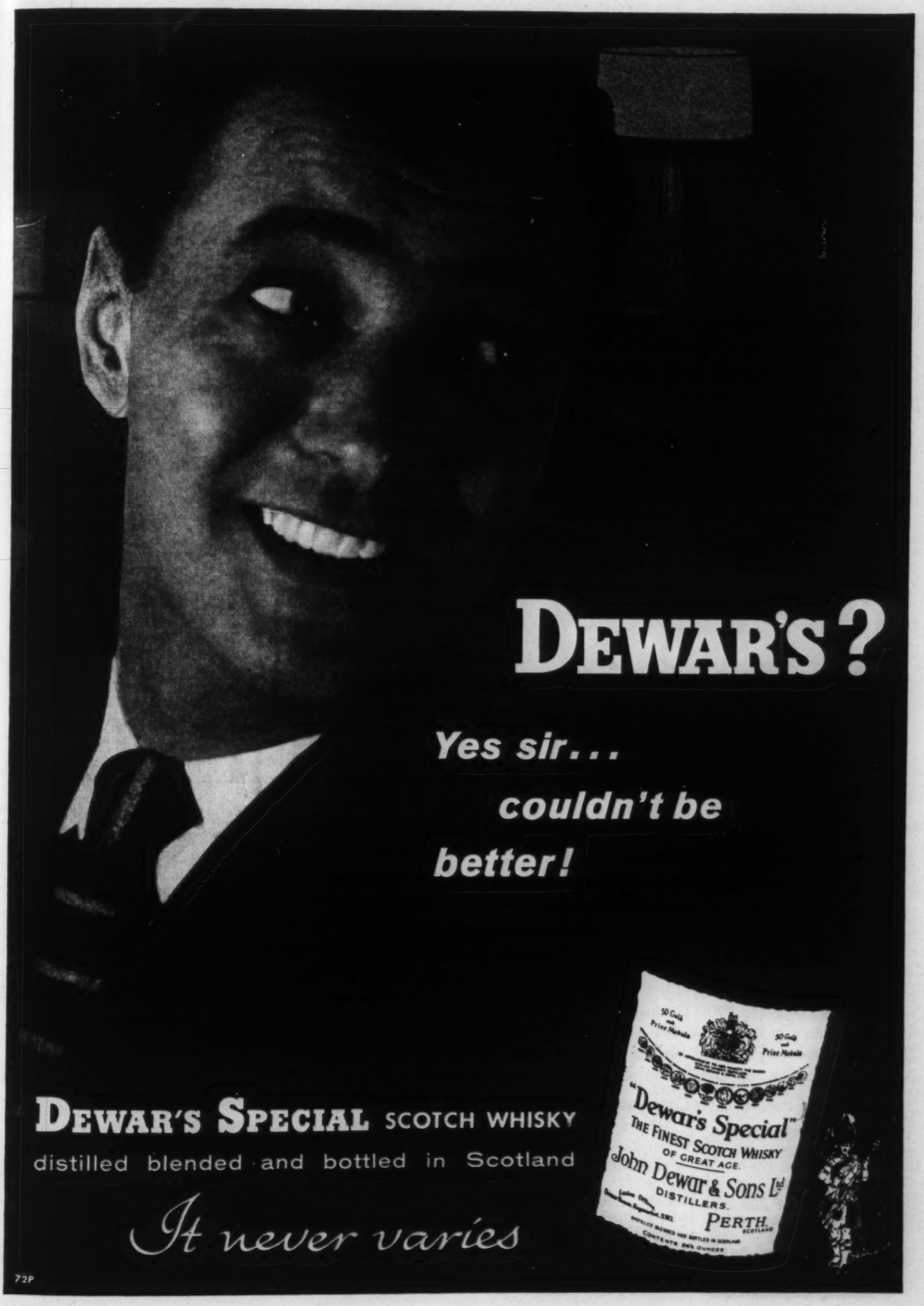
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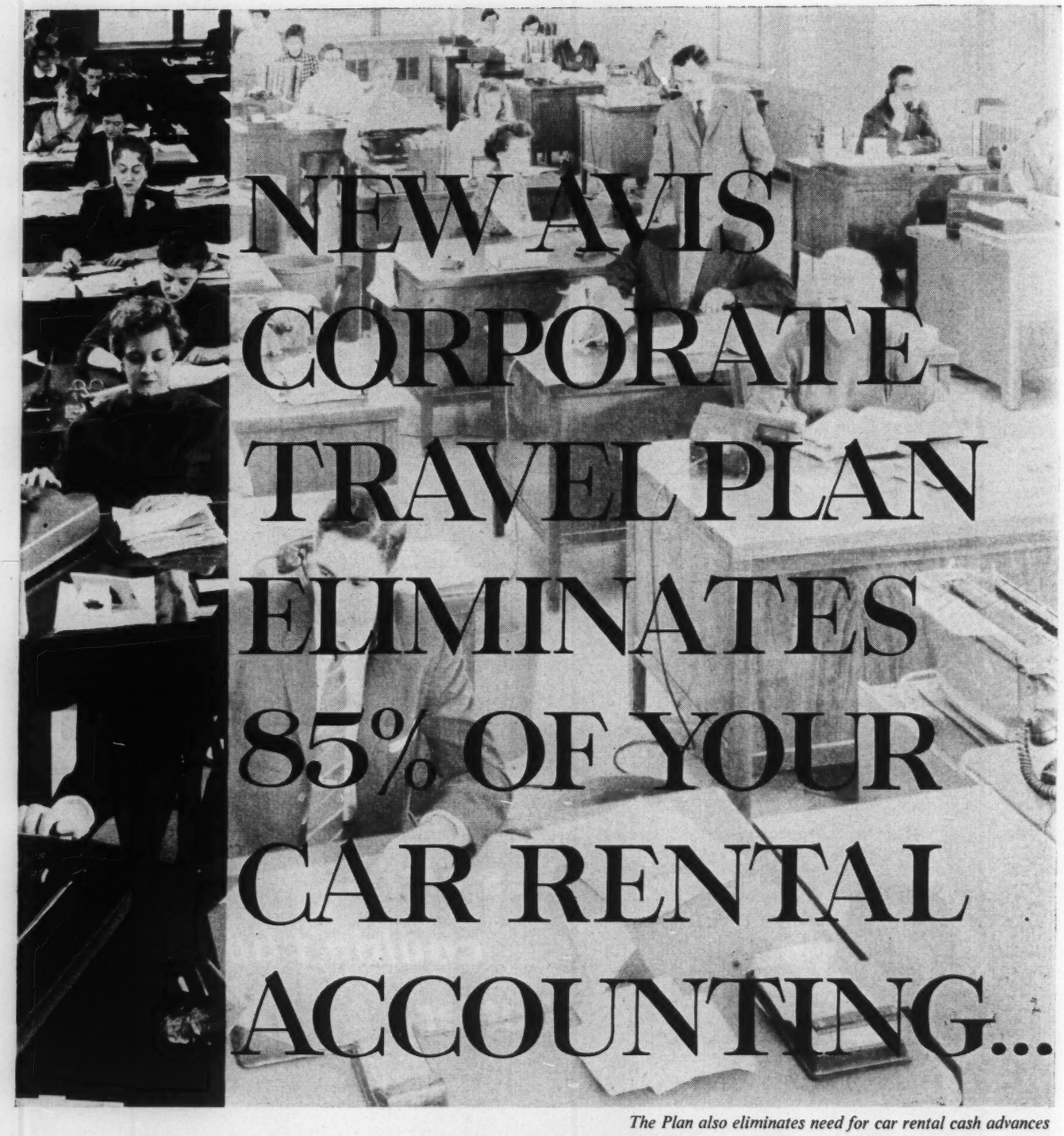

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pears the following:

"Multiplication teaches to repeat a given number as many times as there are units in another given number. When the multiplier is not more than twelve, multiply the units figure by the multiplicand, set down the units of the product reserving the tens, multiply the next figure, to the product of which carry the tens reserved. Proceed thus till the whole is multiplied, set down the last product in full".

If a child knew that definition he apparently could multiply!

What is a verse? According to another widely used text of thirty years ago, it is merely "that species of composition in which words are arranged in line, each of which contains a definite number and succession of accented syllables."

Training in reasoning and thinking, which I think you would agree are important aspects of education, were conspicuous by their absence.

To meet the problems of a heterogeneous enrolment, the school needs *new*, and not *old*, methods. In education, as in business, there is usually little profit in going back.

Capitalism

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22

many countries the climate of opinion has favored state control of private industry, if not outright nationalisation—thereby imposing conditions unfavorable to increased participation in the stock market.

How far has the development of a people's capitalism—as represented by the spreading ownership of stocks and bonds—gone in Western Europe and Britain? Probably nothing like as far as in North America but also very much further than most people here would realise.

The case of Britain is well-documented and shows the process well. The background to it is the economic recovery of the postwar period (with industrial output in 1958 almost two-thirds higher than the 1938 level). Secondly there must be considered the redistribution of income achieved through the Welfare State via transfer payments (pension, family allowances and the like), high income tax rates on the upper brackets as well as crippling death duties.

Thus personal income figures show that the top end of the income bracket has been almost decimated since before the war. In 1957, there were only 900 people in Britain with a net income of more than £6,000, compared with 6,600 people in this category before the war. Meanwhile the significant £500-£750 per annum income group has expanded to roughly 7,500,000 compared with only 375,000 before World War II.

This income redistribution has resulted in a broader lower middle class seeking an outlet for its savings in the stock market: particularly at a time when it is conscious of the need to hedge against the effects of inflation and the decline in the purchasing power of the pound sterling (to roughly a third of its value in 1948).

Ownership of high grade industrial equities (the so-called "blue chips") is at a premium, in the expectation of capital appreciation and some return in the form of income. Thus an industrial giant like Imperial Chemical Industries—parent of Canadian Industries Ltd.—can claim over 250,000 shareholders. And recently it was estimated that at least three million individuals have holdings of the securities listed on the London Stock Exchange, second only in size to the New York Stock Exchange.

Evidence is that the new unit trusts are furthering the widespread ownership of stock, reaching to a broader segment of the population through such measures as small-scale instalment buying of units. And this promises even greater public interest in stock ownership.

The development of this new phase of British and European capitalism has more than a limited significance. From a defensive point of view, the emergence of a people's capitalism on the other side of the Atlantic promises stronger defences against communism. From an offensive point of view, it promises the further mobilisation of European capital to back the growth of European industrial output.

Thus, with currency convertibility and the establishment of a Common Market, a greater freedom of movement of capital is promised, accompanying the greater freedom of movement of goods across frontiers.

Correspondingly, Britain and Europe must become more attractive centres for investment (as is already clear by the flow of U.S. investment in that direction since the turn of the year) and countries like Canada relatively less attractive. In fact, the new European phase of developing a people's capitalism is a symptom of an age in which Canada can expect more intense competition not only for her industry but also for her capital requirements.

Alaska Highway

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

the Klondike Trail.

A small city by North American standards, population 6,500, Whitehorse, the capital of Canada's Yukon Territory, is, however, one of the most interesting cities from a visitor's standpoint. Along the city's wide dusty streets are log houses dating back to the gold rush era, and some of the structures built by the Americans during the war years of the Second World War. Nearby are neat little bungalows, with well-trimmed lawns.

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On the east side of the canyon you can take a scenic trail winding along the cliffs and following the route of one of the most unusual tramways ever built. It was constructed in 1898 to transport supplies and equipment past the dangerous Miles Canyon and Whitehorse Rapids, and was made entirely of wood. Wagonloads of miners goods were transported by freight wagons which ran on the wooden rails and were drawn by horses hitched in tandem.

Headquarters was Canyon City built on a gentle backwater in the river just one mile above Miles Canyon, and the wooden rails were laid from Canyon City to Whitehorse — a distance of five miles. Along the raised tramway bed you can still see traces of the wooden rails and cross ties. There are sidings at intervals where wagons could bypass one another.

Little remains of Canyon City, itself where once 10,000 gold-hungry men encamped. You can still see the outlines of the buildings, and the rock piers of an extensive dock are still in place.

Seven miles past Whitehorse there is an alternate route that leads into Alaska and passes through Dawson City, once the capital of the Yukon. This famed centre of the Klondike Gold Rush, has many reminders of this earlier time. There is the Nugget Dance Hall, the Dawson Museum, and the old Northwest Mounted Police Barracks. Nearby is the placer workings in the Klondike River Valley and for a spectacular view of the region climb the mountain known as "Midnight Dome".

Further along, the Alaska Highway proper passes Destruction Bay, Mile 1083, famous for the number of boats wrecked there during the Gold Rush. And at Mile 1454 there is the Million Dollar Mile, so called because it was surfaced with the tailings from the fabulous gold strikes on Tenderfoot Creek.

The Alaska Highway is truly a road to adventure and can offer the opportunity for an unforgettable vacation. Perhaps, the biggest secret of a successful vacation in this region is careful planning, before the journey is undertaken. Should you travel by plane, boat or bus and rail then the transportation companies will help to make sure that your trip is pleasant. For the motorist the Canadian Government Travel Bureau's booklet "Alaska Highway" offers many helpful hints on preparing both yourself and your car for the trip.

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FOR ANY CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT WHO IS TRAVELLING ABROAD THIS SUMMER

SATURDAY NIGHT is pleased to announce a travel essay contest open to all undergraduates of any Canadian university (or students who earned their first degree in the Spring of 1959). Any student travelling abroad in the summer months of 1959 is eligible.

The three top essays chosen by an impartial panel of judges will be published in SATURDAY NIGHT in the Fall, and will be awarded prizes as follows.

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Point of View

Those First Year College Failures

DURING THE PAST few years there has been an unending stream of criticism of the High School by the University. Year after year university principals and college profesors quote large percentages of failures in their First Years; and invariably blame these failures on bad teaching at the High School level. Never at any time has there been the faintest whisper from such people that some of these failures might be due to other reasons.

And yet the truth is that there are several major reasons for failure at the First Year level, and poor teaching in the High School is the least important one. On the contrary, it is almost certain that more failures in the first college year are the result of very good teaching in the High School than of bad teaching there!

This is easy to explain. Where the teaching is very good many pupils whose scholastic ability is well below that required to do university work succeed in passing college entrance examinations. These pupils almost invariably fail in the First Year of college. On the other hand, where the teaching is bad only the very bright pupil who puts a lot of effort into his work is likely to matriculate. Such a pupil usually catches up with the better-taught pupils during the First Year and does very well in college.

It is obvious that our College Entrance Requirements should be designed to exclude the first boy, who has been well taught, but should allow the second boy to get into college although he has been badly taught. This cannot be done by simply raising the mark required for matriculation, for this would almost certainly exclude the second boy more successfully than the first.

A fairly simple method would be to retain the matriculation examinations much as they are and to add the following procedure:

1. A candidate should take as his first examination a Scholastic Aptitude Test. This test should be at least as comprehensive and difficult as that administered by the College Entrance Examination Board in the United States.

2. Any pupil scoring 15 or more points (this could be varied) above the average mark required for a pass on the regular matriculation examinations, would be accepted by the university no matter what score he had made on the Aptitude Test.

3. Pupils passing matriculation examinations, but scoring less than 15 points above the average required, would be accepted only if they made a "satisfactory" score on the Aptitude Test. What represented a "satisfactory" standing would be determined by the individual university and in fact might vary for the different faculties.

A plan such as this is susceptible of a limitless number of variations and almost certainly would exclude the boy without enough academic ability and allow the other boy to enter the university.

The second major cause of failures in the first college year is bad teaching in the First Year itself. Bad teaching includes, of course, bad organization of material and bad examining as well as failure in actual contact with the class.

Although university authorities are never known to give this as a reason for First Year failures, there is evidence that the situation is not unknown there.

The Vice-Principal of one of our most famous universities was quoted in a recent Annual Report as saying: "A great deal of college teaching is done by people who have not the first ghost of an idea how to meet any of the requirements for successful teaching, even including such an elementary thing as audibility".

In a report made at a recent National Conference of Canadian Universities the delegates to the Conference were told: "Not all the best teachers in the land are to be found in the university lecture rooms: in fact, examples of the poorest teaching, as well as the reverse, could probably be uncovered there. The practice of assigning the young, inexperienced —and, of course, untrained—instructors to the large freshmen classes, for instance, leaves much to be desired. Student and teacher will learn from each other, but it is unlikely that the students will learn exactly what we wish them to. Even the practice followed in setting and marking some university examinations are undoubtedly far from being models of perfection. Probably nothing discourages the pursuit of learning more, it must be admitted, than a fairly widespread belief (whether justified or not) that one's efforts have not been, or will not be, evaluated fairly and justly. We need not press the point, but may we add that the high failure rates in university may be viewed as a double-edged blade that cuts on both sides?".

Most of the problems of matriculation and of the years immediately proceeding and following that examination could best be studied jointly by the University and the High School. It is quite possible that the two institutions would get along much better together if the University would candidly admit that it has a few faults of its own. As it is, it is frequently the poorest teachers at the University who cry out the loudest against the schools and blame everything and everybody but themselves for the failure in their classes.

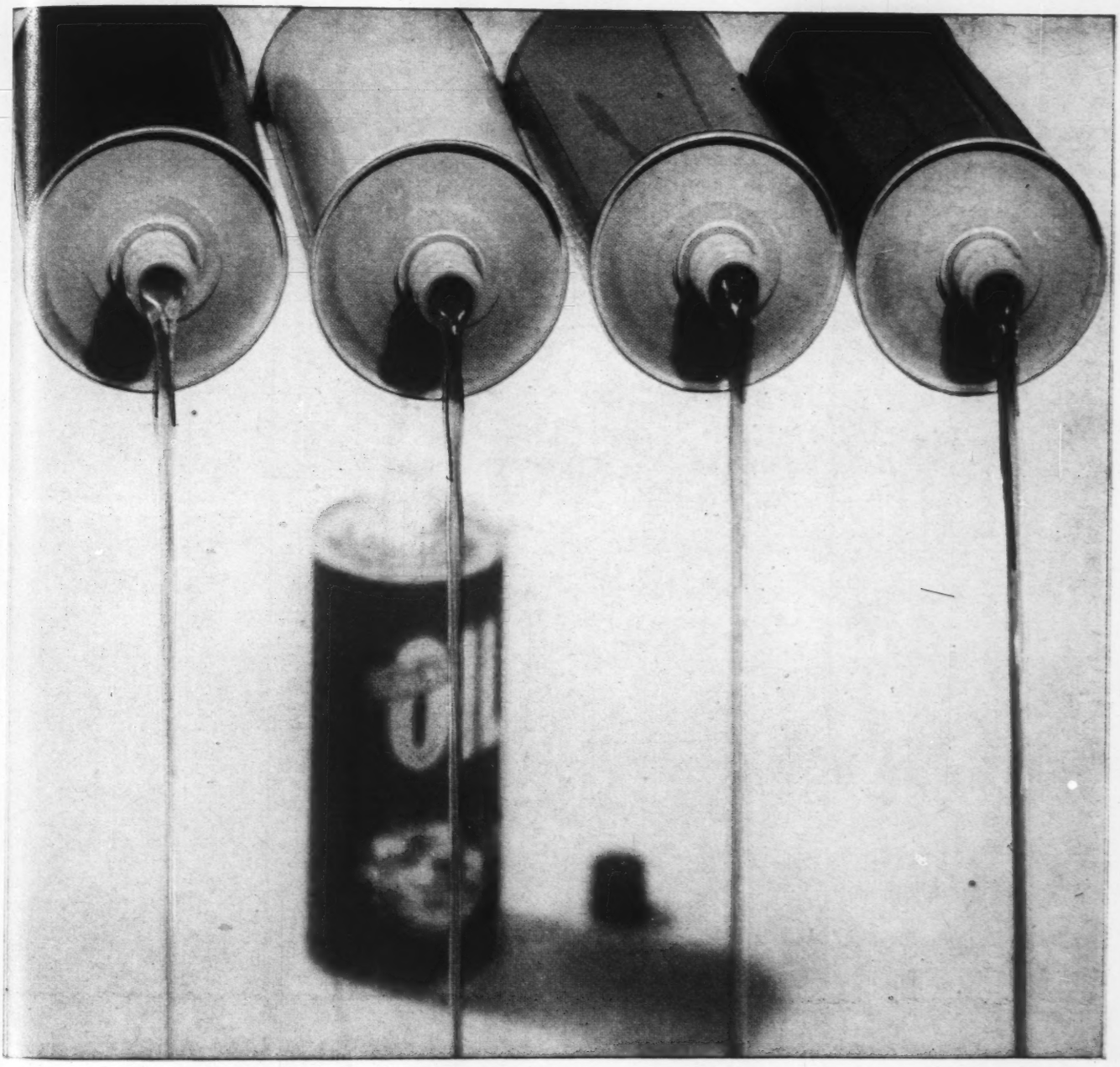
Really bad teaching at the high school level—and it is probably almost as prevalent there as in the University—almost always results in failures in the high school itself or on the actual matriculation examinations. The victims rarely get to college to be recorded on the casualty lists there. There can be little doubt that many acceptable pupils who should go to the University are prevented from matriculating by bad high school teaching. These pupils do not, however contribute to the number of failures in the First Year at college.

It would then appear that to solve the problem of failures in the first college year requires a three-pronged attack; we must work for improved teaching in the High School; we must devise more efficient college entrance requirements; we must work for better teaching in the First Year at the University.

C. H. SAVAGE

Competition Puzzler

Copies of the book Figurets, by J. A. H. Hunter, will be given to senders of the first three correct full solutions opened. Solutions must be clearly marked on the envelope: "Puzzler Competition". They will be opened May 21, after which date correct solution will be available by mail on request. "Answer" will be given in the June 6 issue.



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